THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1825.

Vol 3....No. 32.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

A Warehouse To Rent,

And immediate Possession given.
APPLY TO
Allen & Grant,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR,
40 bbls. ***MOLASSES,***
50 bales and small bags
COTTON,
100 Boxes ***TIN PLATES,***
200 Kegs ***JUNIATA NAILS,***
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 ***GLASS,***
25 do. ***BOTTLES,*** assorted.
3000 barrels ***SALT,***
20 do. ***MACKAREL.***
Cap. Printing & Wrapping
PAPER,
A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

CASH FOR RAGS.

Apr l 15, 1825—tf.

European, India and Domestic

GOODS.

A. WAY & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, at their store, in Market street, a large assortment of

Fresh Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Selected with care in New-York & Philadelphia,
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WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At a small advance.
ALSO,—JUST RECEIVED,
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One Bale Superior Scotch
INGRAIN CARPETING,
Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
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Comb Plate and Card Cleaners.

April 1, 1825.—8t.

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FLINT GLASS-WORKS.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.
Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 11. 1825—tf

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Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
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B. LAWRENCE & CO.

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J. & G. R. Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
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HAS Returned, and tenders his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Will attend to all operations in his profession at Mr. Denniston's Hotel, in Market street, or at the residence of applicants, if more agreeable.

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The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

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JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90.]

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Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

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Of every description.
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JOHN ROBINSON,

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Nov. 28—tf.

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Louisville, Ky.

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BUCHANAN & STARKEY,

For the purpose of transacting

A General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,

In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.

February 4, 1825—3mo.

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard Wm. G. Bakewell & Co.	Louisville.
James Woods & Co. Kirkman & Erwin,	Nashville.
George Boggs, Jr. T. & J. Kirkman, A. Buchanan & Co.	Florence.
John Flack, James Buchanan,	New-York.
Washington Jackson, William Strothers,	Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Robert Peebles.	Pittsburgh.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consinment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5 8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg, Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron	Trotter's Rifle Powder
Ditto Nails & Brads	Kentucky man. Tobacco
Geneva Window Glass	Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824—1y

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

PREMIUM SCYTHES.

Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants.
WHO HAVE ON HAND,

W. M. Axes	D. B. Axes
Plough Irons	Plough Irons
Trace Chains	Trace Chains
Log Chains	Log Chains
Hoes	Hoes

—*ALSO*—
SHOT, Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.

Pittsburgh, March 25. 10t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

WILL be drawn on the 11th May, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—each ballot to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4,720	is	4,720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12 120	Prizes,			$273,760
22,100	Blanks.			

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them, 1436 with two numbers on, and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn ballotson them, being blanks.

A large proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.

TICKETS $9.

Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

March 18, 1825.-8t

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association

Have received, in addition to their former stock,

100 doz.	SCYTHES, prime quality, warranted.
100	SICKLES,
75	SPADES and SHOVELS,
75	SOCKET SHOVELS,
10,000 lbs.	COPPERAS,
2,000	COTTON YARN, Nos. 5 a 10,

Writing, Wrapping and Printing PAPER,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
MACHINE CARDS and COMB PLATE,

Which they will sell at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.

George Cochran, *of Rich'd.*
Agent.

March 5, 1825—tf.

TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses
In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO ON GROUND RENT,

TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley. Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*

FOR SALE.

40 bls. Yellow Creek Salt,
25 Bbls. Conemaugh do.
20 kegs Diller's, Pedan's & Richardson's Cavendish Tobacco
50 kegs Spanish Brown
25 kegs Yellow Ochre
25 kegs White Lead, dry and ground in oil
25 do. 4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Pittsburgh Iron
20 do. 4d 6d 8d. and 10d Bowen's & Belknap's Juniata Nails
50 doz. Underwood's and Belknap's Scythes
15 doz. Waldren's, Passmore's, and Dutch do.
40 " M'Elheny's, Sampson's & Belknap's Sickles
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil, Sperm. Oil and Candles
1500 lbs. Spanish and Country Sole Leather
50 doz. low-priced Bed Cords
400 Weavers' Reeds, well assorted
10 doz. Shovels and Spades, Anvils and Steel
13 small crates well assorted Queensware, open, and to be repacked for country merchants
10 tons Lewis & Co's well assorted Iron, of real good quality
3 bls. and 10 kegs 3d and 4th proof French and Cogniac Brandy, 2000 lbs. Coffee
5 chests and 20 13lb caddy boxes Y. H. Tea
250 pieces bleached Domestic Muslins, and Cotton Plaids, Stripes, and Checks,

With a large assortment of all kinds of Fresh GOODS, for sale on accommodating terms, for Cash or approved Produce

Harris & Stockton.

April 22—3t

BOARDING.

JAMES M'CONKEY

Has now opened and intends keeping

A Private Boarding House,

ON Fourth street, one door west of Market, and adjoining Messrs. Boggs & Wrenshall's store. The house is large, commodious, and in a central situation for business, either mercantile or professional, being but a short distance from the wharf, or public offices, where a number of gentlemen can be accommodated with

BOARDING & LODGING,

By the year, month, week, or day, as the case may be, on moderate terms From many years' experience as an Inkeeper, in the city of Baltimore, Gettysburgh, *&c.* and a strict attention to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage, and begs leave to refer to Jas. Riddle, Esq Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Rev. Mr. Bascom, Messrs. Charles Avery & Co. Samuel Kingston, Esq. and Mr. George Boggs, merchant, all of this city

N. B. Wanted, a good house servant woman. One who can come well recomended as a cook, and can wash *well,* will receive liberal wages.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE First and Second Battalions of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in conjunction, for drill, at M'Keesport, on Monday, the 16th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs.

Courts of Appeal.

The Courts of Appeal for the First Battalion, will consist of Captains Elrod, Simmons, and Lieutenant Means; to meet at the house of Major Walker, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Court of Appeal for the Second Battalion, will consist of Captains Stewart, Carothers, and Rowland; to meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col. Sill.

F. Muse, Adjt.

April 22, 1825—3t*

STRAY COW.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, near the U. S. Arsenal, on or about the first of March last,

A BRINDLED COW,

with a large star in her forehead; about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

John Birchill.

April 23, 1825—3t.*

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,

In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,

IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and conveinent to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.

April 15, 1825—3m.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Philadelphia, 8*th December,* 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No. 173, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets,* in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alex. M'Clurg,
John B. Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec. 10, 1824—eotf.

TO LET,

That Brick Tenement

SITUATE in Diamond Alley, between the Diamond and Wood St. now in the occupancy of L. Lambe, sign of the Diamond. The house has long been occupied as a Tavern, is very convenient, and is one of the best stands in the city. Possession given immediately.

S. Jones.

April 29, 1825—3t.

REMOVAL.

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVING declined the Retail business, have removed to the house lately occupied by Alexander M'Donald, corner of Front and Market streets, where they are now opening a general assortment of

European, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
WHICH THEY OFFER LOW BY THE PIECE.

Hereafter they will receive weekly supplies of the latest importations, and as one of the partners resides in Philadelphia, they flatter themselves that they will be supplied, at all times, with a good assortment, on the most reasonable terms. In addition to their stock of Dry Goods, they will at all times be supplied with

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small crates
Mousehole and other ANVILS,
VISES, Mill and Cross-cut SAWS,
A handsome assortment of INGRAIN CARPETING, and
Leghorn and Straw BONNETS,
For which they will receive in payment,
Ginseng, Feathers, Beeswax, Flax and Tow Linen, &c. &c.

☞It is absolutely necessary that the business of the Retail establishment be immediately settled. Those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as all outstanding debts, after the 1st of May, will be collected with rigor, without respect to persons.

April 8—7teo.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured. are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets,* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—eoly

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public out-cry, at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on

Saturday, the 21st day of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Irwin,* of, in and to a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Elizabeth township, one hundred and forty-two acres and sixteen perches and allowance, bounded by lands of Joseph Fitch, Alexander Irwin, John Mace, James Scott, and Robert Bailey, on which is erected a stone grist-mill, and cabin-roofed dwelling house and stable, and saw-mill. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Irwin, at the suit of *John Pearce.*

ALSO,—By virtue of a Testatum writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest, and claim of *Hugh M'Donnell, Sr.* of, in, and to a certain tract or parcel of Land, situate in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a poplar, thence south thirty-nine degrees east, one hundred and fifteen perches to a walnut, thence north eighty-two degrees east, one hundred and forty-two perches to a whiteoak, thence south forty-two degrees east, fifty-two perches to an ironwood, thence south sixty degrees west, fifty perches to a whiteoak, thence south twelve degrees west, fifty perches to a whiteoak, thence north thirty-six degrees west, twenty-six perches to a post, thence north forty five degrees west, twenty perches to a whiteoak, thence north forty-one degrees west, sixty-six perches to a whiteoak, thence north sixty-two degrees west, thirty six perches to a post, thence south twenty-seven and a half degrees west, one hundred and thirty-three perches to a walnut, thence north sixty-two degrees west, seventy six perches and six-tenths to a whiteoak and post, thence north twenty-seven and a half degrees east, one hundred and forty five perches to a whiteoak, thence south thirty perches to a whiteoak, thence north seventy-four degrees east, fifty-seven perches to a poplar, the place of beginning; adjoining lands of Francis Wilson's heirs, John Wall's heirs, John Henning, Charles Johnston, and William Sinnard; containing one hundred and fifty-five acres and forty-nine perches, more or less, with allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. on which is erected a log house and barn, with other improvements, and of which about forty or fifty acres are cleared, and under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Hugh M'Donnell, Sr. at the suit of *Charles Johnston.*

L Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Pittsburgh, April 27, 1825—3.

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Lewis Peterson.

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No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
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Taylorsville, Bucks county,
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Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3 t90.]

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

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Of every description.
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
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Louisville, Ky.

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A General Commission,
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In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.

February 4, 1825—3mo

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George Boggs, Jr. T. & J. Kirkman, A. Buchanan & Co.	Florence.
John Flack, James Buchanan,	New-York.
Washington Jackson, William Strothers,	Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Robert Peebles.	Pittsburgh.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consinment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5 8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Juniata Bar Iron	Trotter's Rifle Powder
Ditto Nails & Brads	Kentucky man. Tobacco
Geneva Window Glass	Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824—1y

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

PREMIUM SCYTHES.

Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants
WHO HAVE ON HAND,

W. M. Axes	D. B. Axes
Plough Irons	Plough Irons
Trace Chains	Trace Chains
Log Chains	Log Chains
Hoes	Hoes

—ALSO—
SHOT, Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.

Pittsburgh, March 25. 10t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

WILL be drawn on the 11th May, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—each ballot to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4,720	is	4,720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12 120	Prizes.			$273,760
22,100	Blanks.			

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them, 1456 with two numbers on, and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them, being blanks.

A large proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80 less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.

TICKETS $9.

Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

March 13, 1825.-8t

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association

Have received, in addition to their former stock,

100 doz.	SCYTHES, prime quality, warranted.
100	SICKLES,
75	SPADES and SHOVELS,
75	SOCKET SHOVELS,
10,000 lbs.	COPPERAS,
2,000	COTTON YARN, Nos. 5 a 10,

Writing, Wrapping and Printing PAPER,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
MACHINE CARDS and COMB PLATE,
Which they will sell at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.

George Cochran, *of Rich'd.*
March 5, 1825—tf. Agent.

TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses
In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO ON GROUND RENT.

TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.

Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*

FOR SALE.

40 bls. Yellow Creek Salt,
25 bbls. Conemaugh do.
20 kegs Diller's, Pedan's & Richardson's Cavendish Tobacco
50 kegs Spanish Brown
25 kegs Yellow Ochre
25 kegs White Lead, dry and ground in oil
25 do. 4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Pittsburgh Iron
20 do. 4d 6d 8d. and 10d Bowen's & Belknap's Juniata Nails
50 doz. Underwood's and Belknap's Scythes
15 doz. Waldren's, Passmore's, and Dutch do.
40 " M'Elheny's, Sampson's & Belknap's Sickles
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil, Sperm. Oil and Candles
1500 lbs. Spanish and Country Sole Leather
50 doz. low-priced Bed Cords
400 Weavers' Reeds, well assorted
10 doz. Shovels and Spades, Anvils and Steel
13 small crates well assorted Queensware, open, and to be repacked for country merchants
10 tons Lewis & Co's well assorted Iron, of real good quality
3 bls and 10 kegs 3d and 4th proof French and Cogniac Brandy, 2000 lbs. Coffee
5 chests and 20 13lb caddy boxes Y. H. Tea
250 pieces bleached Domestic Muslins, and Cotton Plaids, Stripes, and Checks,

With a large assortment of all kinds of Fresh GOODS, for sale on accommodating terms, for Cash or approved Produce

Harris & Stockton.

April 22—3t

BOARDING.

JAMES M'CONKEY

Has now opened and intends keeping
A Private Boarding House,

ON Fourth street, one door west of Market, and adjoining Messrs. Boggs & Wrenshall's store. The house is large, commodious, and in a central situation for business, either mercantile or professional, being but a short distance from the wharf, or public offices, where a number of gentlemen can be accommodated with

BOARDING & LODGING,

By the year, month, week, or day, as the case may be, on moderate terms. From many years' experience as an Inkeeper, in the city of Baltimore, Gettysburgh, *&c.* and a strict attention to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage, and begs leave to refer to Jas. Riddle, Esq. Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Rev. Mr. Bascom, Messrs. Charles Avery & Co. Samuel Kingston, Esq. and Mr. George Boggs, merchant, all of this city.

N. B. Wanted, a good house servant woman. One who can come well recomended as a cook, and can wash *well*, will receive liberal wages.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE First and Second Battalions of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in conjunction, for drill, at M'Keesport, on Monday, the 16th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs.

Courts of Appeal.

The Courts of Appeal for the First Battalion, will consist of Captains Elrod, Simmons, and Lieutenant Means; to meet at the house of Major Walker, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Court of Appeal for the Second Battalion, will consist of Captains Stewart, Carothers, and Rowland; to meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col. Sill.

F. Muse, Adjt.

April 22, 1825—3t*

STRAY COW.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, near the U. S. Arsenal, on or about the first of March last,

A BRINDLED COW,

with a large star in her forehead; about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

John Birchill.

April 26, 1825—3t.*

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,

In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,

IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and conveinent to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.

April 15, 1825—3m.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Philadelphia, 8th December, 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No. 173, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets*, in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alex. M'Clurg,
John B Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec. 10, 1824—eotf.

TO LET,

That Brick Tenement

SITUATE in Diamond Alley, between the Diamond and Wood St. now in the occupancy of L. Lambe, sign of the Diamond. The house has long been occupied as a Tavern, is very convenient, and is one of the best stands in the city. Possession given immediately.

S. Jones.

April 29, 1825—3t.

REMOVAL.

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVING declined the Retail business, have removed to the house lately occupied by Alexander M'Donald, corner of Front and Market streets, where they are now opening a general assortment of

European, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
WHICH THEY OFFER LOW BY THE PIECE.

Hereafter they will receive weekly supplies of the latest importations, and as one of the partners resides in Philadelphia, they flatter themselves that they will be supplied, at all times, with a good assortment, on the most reasonable terms. In addition to their stock of Dry Goods, they will at all times be supplied with

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small crates
Mouschole and other ANVILS,
VISES, Mill and Cross-cut SAWS,
A handsome assortment of INGRAIN CARPETING, and
Leghorn and Straw BONNETS.

For which they will receive in payment,
Ginseng, Feathers, Beeswax, Flax and Tow Linen, &c. &c.

☞It is absolutely necessary that the business of the Retail establishment be immediately settled. Those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as all outstanding debts, after the 1st of May, will be collected with rigor, without respect to persons.

April 8—Iteo.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will test fy it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—eo1y

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public out-cry, at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on

Saturday, the 21st day of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Irwin*, of, in and to a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Elizabeth township, one hundred and forty-two acres and sixteen perches and allowance, bounded by lands of Joseph Fitch, Alexander Irwin, John Mace, James Scott, and Robert Bailey, on which is erected a stone gristmill, and cabin-roofed dwelling house and stable, and saw-mill. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Irwin, at the suit of *John Pearce.*

ALSO,—By virtue of a Testatum writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest, and claim of *Hugh M'Donnell, Sr.* of, in, and to a certain tract or parcel of Land, situate in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a poplar, thence south thirty-nine degrees east, one hundred and fifteen perches to a walnut, thence north eighty-two degrees east, one hundred and forty-two perches to a whiteoak, thence south forty-two degrees east, fifty-two perches to an ironwood, thence south sixty degrees west, fifty perches to a whiteoak, thence south twelve degrees west, fifty perches to a whiteoak, thence north thirty-six degrees west, twenty-six perches to a post, thence north forty five degrees west, twenty perches to a whiteoak, thence north forty-one degrees west, sixty-six perches to a whiteoak, thence north sixty-two degrees west, thirty six perches to a post, thence south twenty-seven and a half degrees west, one hundred and thirty-three perches to a walnut, thence north sixty-two degrees west, seventy six perches and six-tenths to a whiteoak and post, thence north twenty-seven and a half degrees east, one hundred and forty five perches to a whiteoak, thence south thirty perches to a whiteoak, thence north seventy-four degrees east, fifty-seven perches to a poplar, the place of beginning; adjoining lands of Francis Wilson's heirs, John Wall's heirs, John Henning, Charles Johnston, and William Sinnard; containing one hundred and fifty five acres and forty-nine perches, more or less, with allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. on which is erected a log house and barn, with other improvements, and of which about forty or fifty acres are cleared, and under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Hugh M'Donnell, Sr. at the suit of *Charles Johnston.*

L. Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Pittsburgh, April 27, 1825—3.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1825.

LA FAYETTE.

At a Meeting of the officers of the 1st Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers, held at the house of George Beale, on Monday evening last, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures for the reception of Gen. LA FAYETTE: Capt. TROVILLO was called to the chair, and Adjutant BAIRD appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, offered by Lieut. Mountain, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the respective Volunteer corps of this and the adjacent counties, be invited to join with the 1st Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers, in giving a suitable reception to Gen. LA FAYETTE, upon his arrival in this city.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on behalf of this Battalion, to confer with the different committees representing the citizens of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to act in concert upon the arrival of our illustrious visiter, the "*Nation's Guest.*"

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the different papers of this city.

E. TROVILLO, *Chn.*

THOMAS BAIRD, *Sec.*

Culture of the Vine.—In answer to an inquiry respecting the culture of the Vine in Maryland, Mr. Adlum, who has a very productive vineyard in the neighborhood of Georgetown, writes to the editor of the American Farmer as follows:

"My advice to persons who wish to plant vineyards, is, to plant no vines but such as are certain and good bearers, viz: the Catawba, Schuylkill Muscadel, Clifton's Constantia, or Cape of Good Hope Grape, the Worthington, the Bland Maderia, by some supposed to be the true Maderia, but I think it a native; and to look into their own vicinity, when the native grapes ripen and to cultivate the best of them, for it is not the best apples for eating that make the best cider, and so it is with grapes, those best for the table generally make an insiped wine, the Miller Burgundy excepted, as from it I have made a very fine wine. I have no doubt on my own mind, that those who plant foreign grape vines with an intention to make wine, will find themselves totally disappointed as all persons have who have tried them in this country, and it is the cause that vineyards are not as common as orchards and that we have not been exporting thousands of pipes and hogsheads of wine annually. I also advise those who have foreign scientifical books, to put them out of sight, or perhaps it is better to throw them into the fire at once, and then they cannot disappoint themselves by referring to them, except McCulloch on making domestic wines, which is the only work I have seen worth attending to—and as to cultivating the grape with the use of a little common sense, an American will raise a bushel of grapes where a foreigner will not have a gallon.—At least all the foreigners I have seen cultivating the grape will be in that portion.

If foreign vines are planted the rows ought ought to be ten feet apart, and the plants to be five feet distant in the rows. If native grape vines are planted the rows ought to be twelve feet apart, and the vines six feet distant in the rows.

I had a considerable number of foreign grape vines, but I had them grubbed up before I began to sell the cuttings, and in future I shall only keep a few to supply those who live in towns with grapes for the table."

The Bloody Murrain, frequently an epidemic and very fatal disease among cattle, is stated, in a communication from B. Harrison, of Berkeley, Virginia, to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, to be effectually cured by a drench of the infusion of ceder berries.

"A quart of the infusion, containing about half a pint of the berries, was given at a time; and in nearly every case, the good effects were almost instantaneous. In many cases the drench was repeated four or five times. So rapid was the progress of the disease, that cattle were found dead in the fields without the owners having any apprehension of their being sick. As a preventive, Mr. William Minge, of James River, informed Mr. Harrison of the use of a mixture of clay salt, (in the common proportion for stock,) tar and powdered brimstone. For fifty head, one gallon of tar, and half a pound of brimstone, per week, were employed. These ingredients were put in a trough to which the cattle had free access."

From the Baltimore American.

The following article from one of the last London papers, relative to the formation of a canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, must be perused with interest by every reader. We have lately seen a highly interesting publication upon the subject of the particular route of communication alluded to below from which it would seem that the work required can be accomplished at a comparatively small cost. The route, which was surveyed some years ago by officers of the French government, proposes that the vessels should pass through the river San Juan into Lake Nicaragua, at the western Banks of which there is only a distance of nine or ten miles to overcome, in order to connect the waters of the Lake with those of a river flowing into the Pacific.

Ship Canal through Central America.—A bill is now passing through the House of Commons for the incorporation of a company whose purpose is to make a passage for ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean through the narrow country which connects North with South America. The immense advantage arising from such an undertaking is apparent to every one who looks at a map of the world. The long and dangerous voyage round the vast South American continent by Cape Horn, will be thereby saved to all vessels going to the Great South Sea; while the voyage to India and China will be shortened by 9 or 10,000 miles. The plan is not however the old one of cutting through the Isthmus of Darien—which, even at the narrowest part, would be a work of incalculable labor and expense, and indeed would probably never accommodate any vessels larger than barges:—A line has been discovered in the new state entitled "the United Provinces of Central America," formed by rivers and lakes which will only require a canal of twelve miles long, and the clearing of a river-channel, to complete an entire water passage for large ships from one ocean to the other.—Surveys of the whole communication were found in the office of a late Spanish Minister of Marine; for the bigoted Government of Spain in conformity with its general colonial policy, kept all information of this kind as secret as possible, lest foreigners should take advantage of it. The proposed capital of the Company is only one million, and it seems that mining in Guatimala is said to be united with the other object. It is thought that the toll which the South sea whalers alone could well afford to pay, would make the proposed canal a profitable scheme. If the data upon which the plan is founded are correct, the undertaking will be one of enormous benefit, and will effect a sort of revolution in our distant and most valuable commerce. There could not certainly be a better time for trying such a speculation with the requisite spirit. There only wants now a canal through the Isthmus of Suez, and then two great *desiderata* for which all geographers have sighed, would be accomplished and little of circuitous navigation left in the world!

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

From the Intelligencer.

Remarks of Gen. Beeson, of Fayette, on the Convention Bill.

Mr. *Beeson* said he felt it his duty to trouble the House once more on this subject, in consequence of some arguments advanced by the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Lehman) which had not, as yet, been answered. The gentleman had said that we ought not to change our government for light and transient causes. In this he perfectly agreed with him; but the gentleman had made a wrong application of his principle. It is not intended to change our government, but simply to modify it. If it is changed, it must be to one of the two forms that remain to be chosen from, to wit: aristocracy or monarchy. To suppose that either of these forms would be proposed by a convention of the freemen of this state, would be absurd. If, however, it should be done, would the people give their assent? They certainly would not. The Holy Alliance could not compel them to do so; much less the few aristocrats that may perchance be amongst us

The gentleman has also asserted, that the state of New-York has been worsted in her new constitution; that the Senate are required to be freeholders. He would inform the gentleman, that such was the case under her old constitution; she was therefore not worsted in that particular. But he could point out where she was bettered by the new constitution, in a most important provision. He alluded to the right of suffrage. Under the old constitution, none but freeholders had a right to vote; by the new constitution, the right of suffrage is more extended than in this, and most other states. All citizens of New York, who have served in the militia or worked on the roads, have the right to vote. In Penn'a the same right depends on the payment of a state or county tax, which may or may not be levied, at the pleasure of the legislature or the county commissioners. Thus it frequently happens, that by the neglect of some of the servants, the master is deprived of his highest right, the right of self-government

My friend from the city, has also stated, that Governor Clinton has pronounced, as injurious, that part of the new constitution which invests the courts with the power to appoint justices of the peace, and advises that the power be brought home to the people. Here the gentleman paused, as though he had quoted too much of the governor—but *home to the people*, came out at last.

Sir, the object of this bill is to bring home to the people the exercise of some of their dearest rights, which the experience of Ohio and some other states has proved they can best exercise themselves. It had been declared by some of the most enlightened republicans of the age, that to claim and exercise power independent of the people or their representatives, is a solecism in free government. That such a power is claimed and even exercised by the judiciary, is notorious, while on the other hand, it is maintained with equal, if not greater, argument, that such power does not exist either in the constitution or the nature of the government. Sir, it is important that this and other questions be settled under well defined provisions; and also, the question whether certain high officers shall hold their places for life, as heretofore, or for a term of years only. It is moreover a question of vital interest to ascertain whether the appointing power, under our system, may not be improved by one similar to that under the constitution of the United States, or otherwise; and finally, whether a greater portion of the public interest may not be safely placed in the hands of the people for their own management.

It has been said, that the legislature are about to call a convention, without petitions from the people. This argument, if intended to be one, hardly required an answer. The legislature do not intend, nor can they call a convention; they merely submit a plan to the people, by which they may or may not call a convention, just as they please; with them the matter rests, and it could not be in better hands.

Remarks of Mr. Diven.

Mr. *Diven* rose and said he regretted every moment he might uselessly occupy the time of the house; and more especially as he had delivered his sentiments in the early part of the discussion; but he could not suffer the lengthy, and learned speech of the gentleman from the city, (Mr. Lehman) to go by without a passing remark or two. He should confine himself to answering some of the gentleman's remarks, which he thought at least far fetched. The gentleman starts out by saying, "We cannot pass this bill without a direct violation of the oaths we have taken to support the constitution." "What power" demands the gentleman, "have we to pass upon that instrument which by its own provisions is reserved exclusively to the people?" Here the answer is—the bill contemplates taking nothing from the people; but merely to fix on a point for them to concentrate their opinions for or against a convention. If the people say *convention*, will that gentleman say they have not a right? If they choose to say so, then no earthly power has a right to say nay. If they choose to say no, there ends the matter. And, I pray you, what constitutional provision has been violated? And to say *convention* does not positively say constitution. When altered or how amended that question has another ordeal to pass.

If a majority of the people say *convention*, the constitutional representatives of the people, when assembled in their legislative capacity, will doubtless attend to their call; but when, where, or how, will be for them to judge. But one thing is clear, if they order, they appoint a time and mode for electing citizens from among the people to hold a convention, which, when convened, will make such alterations and amendments as they think called for by the people. And here I would again remind the gentleman, that his fears are groundless. The main fabrick of our constitution is not only good but excellent; and such as all are well satisfied with. Yet that it has defects, none but that gentleman himself will deny. And should a case occur, which is supposing an absurdity too gross to be entertained for a moment, that a convention, whose members are chosen by and from amongst the people, and in a short period to mix with the common mass, should form a constitution of which the people would not be content, would they adopt it? And would they then not have it in their power, by following a course which has been restored to, on all similar occasions, to refuse or accept at pleasure? And if dissatisfied, reject it. And until they should so adopt it, we still have the constitution we have sworn to support; which must be the law of the land until it be legitimately supplied. But the gentleman says it is a happy feature in our constitution, that there is no amending clause attached to it. Here I differ with the gentleman—I believe all the states in the Union have amending clauses attached to their constitution, in some way, but Pennsylvania. The gentleman thinks he has found a happy parallel in the instance of Lycurgus; who made the Spartans swear to keep his laws inviolate, until his return to the City, when he went away with design never to return and starved himself to death. I ask, is the gentleman serious? Does he really compare our civilized state of society to the dark glimmerings of superstitious rights, and [illegible] tyranny? If he be really serious, it is time he would know that man is in an age of rational freedom. The lights of experience and the regular and steady march towards perfection in self government, have put these despots, in the United States to rout forever. Here the gentleman recapitulates all the supposed defects of the constitution and attempts to show what he supposes its defects to be its most shining excellencies: says he, "the judiciary is all well—we have removed judges under our constitution, and we now have judges impeached, and a bare impeachment of a judge is punishment sufficient." What a mockery to say impeachment is punishment sufficient for a judge, be his crime what it may; for the gentleman does not qualify the expression. To meet the argument fairly, we should call to mind passing events. Here we have four Judges before the legislature, in some shape or other. One impeached before Senate. A Committee of this house preparing articles of impeachment against another; one other before a committee of investigation; and one on which the House have not taken order. Is there no difficulty here? The legislature are compelled to enter into this most wearisome and painful investigation to the neglect of other legislative business. The session must be unusually prolonged, and the desire of the members to adjourn makes it difficult to give even one of the Judges patient hearing, while the rest must necessarily get the go by. In addition to the ordinary expense of the legislature, the trials of Judges at this session, may cost, for aught I know, fifty thousand dollars. And will all this not justify us in looking out for a remedy? Did the tenure by which the judges hold their offices, expire at a fixed period, instead of being for life, gross indeed would their conduct have to be, if the people would not wait to the expiration of their term. Again, the gentleman says that justices of the peace are easily removed by the legislature. Take experience for your guide, and see what will be the result. Justices have been removed, it is true, under our constitution; but glaring must be their conduct, indeed, if they are removed. In general the cause is, the people complain, petition, the testimony is taken before a judge—the county put to an expense of perhaps one, two or three hundred dollars—the testimony sent on to the legislature, and nine times out of ten, there the matter ends. Members will not bend their minds sufficiently to the subject to understand it properly. It is out of the line of their ordinary duties. They will not go into a judicial investigation, with that care and patience which matters of the kind require. And the justice gets the go-by, if he be not an outrageous offender: and even then, he is generally referred to the next legislature, and then neglected or acquitted. The gentleman says, "The present is an unpropitious time to agitate the question; we are at peace—the time is not as favorable as when the constitution was framed." Such arguments are astonishing. What! the time of war or political commotion the best to amend a constitution. No, Mr. Speaker, a time of peace and political quiet, is certainly the only safe time. The voice of reason can then be heard; when there are neither power to dread or faction to court or to fear. That the time is more propitious than at the close of the revolution, cannot be doubted. Now we have the lights of experience. The demonstration has been made, that republics can govern themselves. The sages who formed our constitution, had not experience to guide them. They had to follow the indigested systems of the Grecian and Roman Republics, together with the Monarchial institutions of Britain, from whence most of our jurisprudence comes. We have now for guides, all the constitutions of the different states, each rising in succession and improving on the defects of its predecessors. New-York, says the learned gentleman, is dissatisfied and unhappy under her new constitution. But on almost all occasions, New-York is held up as a model of perfection, by that gentleman. Her internal improvements; her grand canal; her thriving City; her increasing wealth, power and population, are cited as examples for Pennsylvania; and yet he says, if we pass this bill, it will paralize all our efforts at internal improvements. New-York has passed such a bill, and is great and thriving, Mr. Speaker, look at the consistency of such arguments and they vanish. The gentleman quotes the speech of Governor Clinton to prove that there the appointment of Justice of the peace, under the New-York constitution, is altoger wrong in that state. Here let us turn to another sister state, whose manners, policy, and habits assimilate more closely to our's, than perhaps any other state in the Union; and which has engrafted all the perfections of our constitution into hers, and left out the imperfections of ours. It is Ohio; and there the citizens are happy under their government; and there the people elect their justices of the peace.

But here the gentleman comes with his last high wrought figure—here are his words; "The constitution, if not dictated by inspiration, is certainly built on the foundation of immutable and eternal wisdom." Mr. Speaker, did our ancestors think their wisdom immutable—or that the wisdom of any set of men, ever was immutable? Their actions proved they did not think so of those who preceded them, or we would yet have groaned beneath the lash of British tyranny. They by their conduct, exploded the Kingly doctrine, that the political rights of posterity are to be bound by the acts of their predecessors.—As society progresses, human institutions must be accomodated to their changes. And admitting that our constitution was dictated by wisdom, the eternity of that wisdom's duration must cease, when human events, which were unforeseen occur. This bill has passed so far with great opposition—it has now arrived at its last stage. I have always wished a direct vote on it, which we are now about to have.—If it be negatived, I shall cheerfully acquiesce. If it passes I will be more gratified; as I think its provisions wise and politic.

THE PIRATES.

The Charleston Patriot of the 11th ultimo, gives the following letter from an officer of the U. States' Navy, embracing the particulars of a recent capture of pirates by the U. States' Steam Galliot *Sea Gull*. The account is confirmed by advices received at Charleston from Matanzas.

Key West, April 2.

By the arrival of the Sea Gull at this place I am pleased to have it in my power to communicate the capture on the 25th March, about 1½ degrees to the N. and E. of Matanzas, of a piratical schooner mounting four guns, supposed to have a complement of thirty men, by the boats of the Sea Gull, captain M'Iver, and the Br. frigate Dartmouth, after an action of about ten minutes. The schooner was discovered close on shore at anchor and the boats were immediately manned from both vessels. Upon nearing the Pirate they were fired upon; the crew of the boats cheering immediately returned the fire. The Pirates endeavored to make the shore in their boats and by swimming; but several were shot in the water, and the remainder pursued on shore; by which means 5 were killed and 19 made prisoners and the schr. burnt, after taking the wine out of her with which she was loaded. The Sea Gull has just landed her prisoners, 5 of them dreadfully wounded with sabre cuts; among them is the captain, who fought resolutely; he has five wounds. On the 25th, the day after the above affair, the boats fell in with, captured and burnt another small schooner, the crew of which were the identical men who murdered the crew of the American brig Betsey, (of Wiscasset,) the account of which excited so much just indignation throughout the country. The villains unhappily escaped to the mangrove bushes. The chief officer of the port (Villa Clara) where the piratical schooner was fitted out is among those taken. They state they had a [illegible] commission and deposited $600 for the [illegible] of the governor or commander of the above place as security.

One of the pirates taken is one of those who was reprieved at Jamaica not long since, on account of saving the life of lieut. Hobson. The Sea Gull has on board the figure head of a vessel which was found in the piratical schooner; report says it belonged to the ship Balize, a trader between Philadelphia and New-Orleans. I understand from the officers of the Sea Gull that the bodies of thirteen unfortunate creatures were found tied to trees on shore: what vessel they belonged to has not yet been ascertained from the pirates.

A fever of a malignant type prevails here; out of 101 inhabitants 43 are on the sick list. But roads are cutting in every direction which will no doubt conduce to the health of the place.

From the National Journal.

THE PIRATES.

The efforts of the government to destroy the banditti that have for several years infested the West India seas, appear at length to afford some prospect of success. These marauders, availing themselves of the innumerable positions with which those seas abound, for their secret haunts, have heretofore almost entirely eluded the vigilance of our cruisers. They have now, however, received a check. We gave yesterday the account of the capture and destruction of one horde; to-day we give another as important and as satisfactory.

The subjoined communication to the Navy Department, from Lieut. Comdt. *Sloat*, of the U. S. Schr. *Grampus*, with the accompanying papers, will be read with much interest. We trust the victory gained on the 5th of March is but the commencement of a series which will be continued until every pirate is swept from the ocean, and our citizens be again permitted to pursue their way on the high seas unmolested by desperadoes, whose object is not plunder only, but blood also.

The capture of the noted chief *Cofrecinas*, and the destruction of his vessel, in the habor of "Boca del Infierno," is considered a circumstance of the highest importance. This pirate chief had been for years the terror of the coast, and a rallying point for the pirates; and a large reward had been offered for his head by the government of Porto Rico. His capture is therefore looked upon, especially by the governments of Porto Rico, St. Croix, and St. Johns, as of the utmost consequence.

The civil and military authorities of the Island evinced the most friendly disposition towards our officers and men, and have adopted the most prompt measures for the trial of the prisoners who were delivered over to them.

OFFICIAL.

U S SCHOONER GRAMPUS,
St. Thomas, March 12, 1825.

Sir—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Department, that having learned that several vessels had been robbed by pirates near Foxardo, and that two sloops of this place, and one of Santa Cruz, had been taken by them, and two of them were equipped and cruising as pirates, I attained two small sloops at this place, free of expense by the very cordial co-operation of his Excellency, Governor Von Scholten, of St Thomas, who promptly ordered the necessary documents to be issued, and imposed a temporary embargo, to prevent the transmission of intelligence to the pirates, which sloops I manned and armed under the command of Lts. Pendergrass and Wilson, for the purpose of examining all the small harbors of Crab Island, and the South of Porto Rico. We sailed on the first of March, and examined every place as far to the westward as Ponce, without success, although we got frequent information of them. We anchored at Ponce, on the evening of the 3d, and took our men and officers on board; the next morning at 10 o'clock, a sloop was seen off the harbor beating to the eastward, which was very confidently supposed to be one of those fitted out by the pirates. I again got one of the sloops and manned her under the command of Lieut. Pendergrass, accompanied by acting lieut. Magruder, Dr. Biddle, and Midshipman Stone, with twenty-three men, who sailed in pursuit the next day, at 3 o'clock.

They had the good fortune to fall in with her, in the harbour of "Boca del Infierno," which is very large, and has many hiding places, where an action commenced, which lasted forty-five minutes, when the pirates ran their sloop on shore, and jumped over board: two of them were found killed, and ten of those which escaped to the shore were taken by the Spanish soldiers five or six of whom were wounded, and amongst them, the famous piratical chief Cofresinas, who has long been the terror of the coast, and the rallying point of the pirates in this vicinity. As near as we can ascertain, he had fifteen or sixteen men on board, and was armed with one four pounder, and muskets, pistols, cutlasses and knives, for his men. The sloop was got off, and arrived safe, with our tender, at this place, last evening; and I am happy to add, that none of our people received any injury, and all have returned in good health notwithstanding their exposure to the sun and rain, for eleven days without the possibility of getting below. I have much pleasure in stating to you, that I received every assistance from the authorities of Ponce, whilst there, and that they showed every desire to promote the success of the expedition. I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter sent by them to Lieutenant Pendergrass, thanking him, the other officers and men, for the service rendered the country, in the capture of the Pirate.

The success of the enterprise, against skilful and cunning adversaries, is the best proof I can offer you of the good conduct of the officers and men engaged in it, and renders superfluous any eulogium from me.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. SLOAT.

HON. SAM. L. SOUTHARD,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

The letter of Lieut. Sloat to the Secretary of the Navy, is accompanied by a letter from the authorities of the town of Ponce, in the island of Porto Rico, expressive of their thanks to the officers and crew of the sloop Dolphin,—a letter from Lieut. Sloat to the Captain General of Porto Rico, [illegible] the success of the expedition, and rendering testimony in the case of the Pirates—the answer of the Captain General, in which he returns thanks for the services rendered by Lieut. Sloat, and urges him to continue them,—a letter from Lieut. Sloat to the Danish Governor of St. Thomas, acknowledging the assistance received from that officer in furnishing sloops for the expedition—a polite reply from Governor Van Scholten,—a note from Mr. Atkinson, announcing the capture on shore of the pirate chief, and twelve of his associates, "all desperately, if not mortally wounded,"—and a letter from Lieut. Sloat to the Secretary of the Navy, giving some further particulars respecting the result of the expedition.

Phil. Gazette.

The Editor of the New-York evening Post has received an account of the execution, at Porto Rico, of the eleven pirates taken by the Grampus. The chief, Cooprecenias, refused to be blindfolded, saying that he had murdered three or four hundred, and thought that by this time he ought to know how to die, and that he wished to see how they managed.

Foreign News.

From the Baltimore American.

We learn that the rumor of a secret treaty between Spain and Russia, the object of which has been presumed to be the reduction of the South American republics, has been disavowed in the St. Petersburgh Journal—the object of Stratford Canning's journey to that place still remains an unfathomable court mystery—it will be remembered this was supposed to have been a proposition made by England to join Russia in recognizing the independence of the Greeks. We still have accounts of the surrender of Patras, and by the most authentic intelligence which we have yet received the disturbance at Constantinople have not yet subsided—the following is the account:

"Letters from Leghorn state that Patras capitulated to the Greeks on the 5th of February. A French journal is to be published at Odessa.—The recent disturbances in Constantinople are said to have been excited by an attempt on the part of the government to reduce the janissaries to a more severe system of discipline. If persevered in, such measures may produce still more serious consequences."

The cause of this disturbance in Constantinople is stated to be an attempt on the part of the Grand Seignor to improve the discipline of his janissaries according to the European mode of tactics. Several Sheiks revolted, and thirty of the conspirators have been strangled—but so serious was the mutiny, that the Pacha of Scodra had received order to suspend his march against the Greeks and to encamp under the walls of Constantinople.

Accounts from Spain still represent that peninsula in a state of the direst distress—In Cordova there has been a riot—in Cuinca similar indications began to be made manifest, which were repressed only by the presence of the military—the same disturbances were created in Barcelona and Taragona. The Generals commanding at St Roque and Badajos state that not only the inhabitants but the troops likewise are revolting.

We find that the Catholic Association in Ireland was on the 19th of March last, formally dissolved; not by Parliamentary interference, but by a solemn and deliberate vote of that association itself.

Ferdinand is said to have ordered a new levy of 70,000 men between the age of 16 and 40, without having the means to arm and equip them. Renewed efforts were to be made to obtain a loan, in England, but success was considered doubtful. Meanwhile, the arrests and imprisonment of persons merely *suspected*, continued throughout Spain. A letter from Madrid of the 10th March says—"the prior of Magaleza, in the province of Estermadura, had scarcely reached his priory, when he imprisoned 34 inhabitants of a town which has not a population of 500 souls, and drove away 9 ecclesiastics. Persecution for political opinions was unknown here till the new dignitary arrived." All establishments for the instruction of youth, formed during the existence of the constitution, were to be suppressed, "their existence being incompatible with the system of ignorance and fanaticism, which the Jesuits are desirous should prevail among us."

BUYING OUT.---Harriette Wilson, whose Memoirs are now publishing in England, has written a letter to Mr. Ellice, a member of the British Parliament, in which she tells him that he is "quizzed most unmercifully" in the last volume, but if he will forward to her £200, she will not publish a word about him. She says that people are buying themselves so fast out of her book, that she has no time to attend to them, but that she should be sorry not to "give each a chance, if they choose to be out." Two noble dukes are among those who have bought out.—She says, "I get as much by a small book, as you will give me for taking you out, or more.—I attack no poor men, because they cannot help themselves." She tells Mr. E. that she has no time to write again, "as what with writing books and then altering them for those who buy out, I am done up—*frappe en mort.*"

London paper.

A Berlin Journal mentions two remarkable instances of lethargy. One is a young girl, who remained asleep 6 weeks, and the other a girl who slept during 451 days. Both were aroused by the application of Galvanism.

Religion.—The moral tendency and importance of the doctrines of Religion, may be illustrated by an application to men in every station of life---Neither rank nor condition, age nor sex, should neglect its salutary precepts—above all the poor and unfortunate classes of mankind should cling to it as their last and only hope.—Religion diffuses the same lustre through the moral, as the sun through the natural world. It cheers the children of adversity, when misfortunes assail and disappointments afflict them; wipes the tear from the eyes of the orphan, and conducts the devout and humble christian, whose life has been a series of toil, pain and trouble from the cradle to the grave, to regions where the weary rest, and sorrows are no more.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1825.

LA FAYETTE.

At a Meeting of the officers of the 1st Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers, held at the house of George Beale, on Monday evening last, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures for the reception of Gen. LA FAYETTE: Capt. TROVILLO was called to the chair, and Adjutant BAIRD appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, offered by Lieut. Mountain, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the respective Volunteer corps of this and the adjacent counties, be invited to join with the 1st Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers, in giving a suitable reception to Gen. LA FAYETTE, upon his arrival in this city.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on behalf of this Battalion, to confer with the different committees representing the citizens of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to act in concert upon the arrival of our illustrious visiter, the "*Nation's Guest.*"

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the different papers of this city.

E. TROVILLO, *Chn.*

THOMAS BAIRD, *Sec.*

Culture of the Vine.—In answer to an inquiry respecting the culture of the Vine in Maryland, Mr. Adlum, who has a very productive vineyard in the neighborhood of Georgetown, writes to the editor of the American Farmer as follows:

"My advice to persons who wish to plant vineyards, is, to plant no vines but such as are certain and good bearers, viz: the Catawba, Schuylkill Muscadel, Clifton's Constantia, or Cape of Good Hope Grape, the Worthington, the Bland Maderia, by some supposed to be the true Maderia, but I think it a native; and to look into their own vicinity, when the native grapes ripen and to cultivate the best of them, for it is not the best apples for eating that make the best cider, and so it is with grapes, those best for the table generally make an insiped wine, the Miller Burgundy excepted, as from it I have made a very fine wine. I have no doubt on my own mind, that those who plant foreign grape vines with an intention to make wine, will find themselves totally disappointed as all persons have who have tried them in this country, and it is the cause that vineyards are not as common as orchards and that we have not been exporting thousands of pipes and hogsheads of wine annually. I also advise those who have foreign scientifical books, to put them out of sight, or perhaps it is better to throw them into the fire at once, and then they cannot disappoint themselves by referring to them, except McCulloch on making domestic wines, which is the only work I have seen worth attending to—and as to cultivating the grape with the use of a little common sense, an American will raise a bushel of grapes where a foreigner will not have a gallon.—At least all the foreigners I have seen cultivating the grape will be in that portion.

If foreign vines are planted the rows ought ought to be ten feet apart, and the plants to be five feet distant in the rows. If native grape vines are planted the rows ought to be twelve feet apart, and the vines six feet distant in the rows.

I had a considerable number of foreign grape vines, but I had them grubbed up before I began to sell the cuttings, and in future I shall only keep a few to supply those who live in towns with grapes for the table."

The Bloody Murrain, frequently an epidemic and very fatal disease among cattle, is stated, in a communication from B. Harrison, of Berkeley, Virginia, to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, to be effectually cured by a drench of the infusion of ceder berries.

"A quart of the infusion, containing about half a pint of the berries, was given at a time; and in nearly every case, the good effects were almost instantaneous. In many cases the drench was repeated four or five times. So rapid was the progress of the disease, that cattle were found dead in the fields without the owners having any apprehension of their being sick. As a preventive, Mr. William Minge, of James River, informed Mr. Harrison of the use of a mixture of clay salt, (in the common proportion for stock,) tar and powdered brimstone. For fifty head, one gallon of tar, and half a pound of brimstone, per week, were employed. These ingredients were put in a trough to which the cattle had free access."

From the Baltimore American.

The following article from one of the last London papers, relative to the formation of a canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, must be perused with interest by every reader. We have lately seen a highly interesting publication upon the subject of the particular route of communication alluded to below from which it would seem that the work required can be accomplished at a comparatively small cost. The route, which was surveyed some years ago by officers of the French government, proposes that the vessels should pass through the river San Juan into Lake Nicaragua, at the western Banks of which there is only a distance of nine or ten miles to overcome, in order to connect the waters of the Lake with those of a river flowing into the Pacific.

Ship Canal through Central America.—A bill is now passing through the House of Commons for the incorporation of a company whose purpose is to make a passage for ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean through the narrow country which connects North with South America. The immense advantage arising from such an undertaking is apparent to every one who looks at a map of the world. The long and dangerous voyage round the vast South American continent by Cape Horn, will be thereby saved to all vessels going to the Great South Sea; while the voyage to India and China will be shortened by 9 or 10,000 miles. The plan is not however the old one of cutting through the Isthmus of Darien—which, even at the narrowest part, would be a work of incalculable labor and expense, and indeed would probably never accommodate any vessels larger than barges:—A line has been discovered in the new state entitled "the United Provinces of Central America," formed by rivers and lakes which will only require a canal of twelve miles long, and the clearing of a river-channel, to complete an entire water passage for large ships from one ocean to the other.—Surveys of the whole communication were found in the office of a late Spanish Minister of Marine; for the bigoted Government of Spain in conformity with its general colonial policy, kept all information of this kind as secret as possible, lest foreigners should take advantage of it. The proposed capital of the Company is only one million, and it seems that mining in Guatimala is said to be united with the other object. It is thought that the toll which the South sea whalers alone could well afford to pay, would make the proposed canal a profitable scheme. If the data upon which the plan is founded are correct, the undertaking will be one of enormous benefit, and will effect a sort of revolution in our distant and most valuable commerce. There could not certainly be a better time for trying such a speculation with the requisite spirit. There only wants now a canal through the Isthmus of Suez, and then two great *desiderata* for which all geographers have sighed, would be accomplished and little of circuitous navigation left in the world!

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Intelligencer.

Remarks of Gen. Beeson, of Fayette, on the Convention Bill.

Mr. *Beeson* said he felt it his duty to trouble the House once more on this subject, in consequence of some arguments advanced by the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Lehman) which had not, as yet, been answered. The gentleman had said that we ought not to change our government for light and transient causes. In this he perfectly agreed with him; but the gentleman had made a wrong application of his principle. It is not intended to change our government, but simply to modify it. If it is changed, it must be to one of the two forms that remain to be chosen from, to wit: aristocracy or monarchy. To suppose that either of these forms would be proposed by a convention of the freemen of this state, would be absurd. If, however, it should be done, would the people give their assent? They certainly would not. The Holy Alliance could not compel them to do so; much less the few aristocrats that may perchance be amongst us.

The gentleman has also asserted, that the state of New-York has been worsted in her new constitution; that the Senate are required to be freeholders. He would inform the gentleman, that such was the case under her old constitution; she was therefore not worsted in that particular. But he could point out where she was bettered by the new constitution, in a most important provision. He alluded to the right of suffrage. Under the old constitution, none but freeholders had a right to vote; by the new constitution, the right of suffrage is more extended than in this, and most other states. All citizens of New York, who have served in the militia or worked on the roads, have the right to vote. In Penn'a the same right depends on the payment of a state or county tax, which may or may not be levied, at the pleasure of the legislature or the county commissioners. Thus it frequently happens, that by the neglect of some of the servants, the master is deprived of his highest right, the right of self-government.

My friend from the city, has also stated, that Governor Clinton has pronounced, as injurious, that part of the new constitution which invests the courts with the power to appoint justices of the peace, and advises that the power be brought home to the people. Here the gentleman paused, as though he had quoted too much of the governor—but *home to the people*, came out at last.

Sir, the object of this bill is to bring home to the people the exercise of some of their dearest rights, which the experience of Ohio and some other states has proved they can best exercise themselves. It had been declared by some of the most enlightened republicans of the age, that to claim and exercise power independent of the people or their representatives, is a solecism in free government. That such a power is claimed and even exercised by the judiciary, is notorious, while on the other hand, it is maintained with equal, if not greater, argument, that such power does not exist either in the constitution or the nature of the government. Sir, it is important that this and other questions be settled under well defined provisions; and also, the question whether certain high officers shall hold their places for life, as heretofore, or for a term of years only. It is moreover a question of vital interest to ascertain whether the appointing power, under our system, may not be improved by one similar to that under the constitution of the United States, or otherwise; and finally, whether a greater portion of the public interest may not be safely placed in the hands of the people for their own management.

It has been said, that the legislature are about to call a convention, without petitions from the people. This argument, if intended to be one, hardly required an answer. The legislature do not intend, nor can they call a convention; they merely submit a plan to the people, by which they may or may not call a convention, just as they please; with them the matter rests, and it could not be in better hands.

Remarks of Mr. Diven.

Mr. *Diven* rose and said he regretted every moment he might uselessly occupy the time of the house; and more especially as he had delivered his sentiments in the early part of the discussion; but he could not suffer the lengthy, and learned speech of the gentleman from the city, (Mr. Lehman) to go by without a passing remark or two. He should confine himself to answering some of the gentleman's remarks, which he thought at least far fetched. The gentleman starts out by saying, "We cannot pass this bill without a direct violation of the oaths we have taken to support the constitution." "What power" demands the gentleman, "have we to pass upon that instrument which by its own provisions is reserved exclusively to the people?" Here the answer is—the bill contemplates taking nothing from the people; but merely to fix on a point for them to concentrate their opinions for or against a convention. If the people say *convention*, will that gentleman say they have not a right? If they choose to say so, then no earthly power has a right to say nay. If they choose to say no, there ends the matter. And, I pray you, what constitutional provision has been violated? And to say *convention* does not positively say constitution. When altered or how amended that question has another ordeal to pass.

If a majority of the people say *convention*, the constitutional representatives of the people, when assembled in their legislative capacity, will doubtless attend to their call; but when, where, or how, will be for them to judge. But one thing is clear, if they order, they appoint a time and mode for electing citizens from among the people to hold a convention, which, when convened, will make such alterations and amendments as they think called for by the people. And here I would again remind the gentleman, that his fears are groundless. The main fabrick of our constitution is not only good but excellent; and such as all are well satisfied with. Yet that it has defects, none but that gentleman himself will deny. And should a case occur, which is supposing an absurdity too gross to be entertained for a moment, that a convention, whose members are chosen by and from amongst the people, and in a short period to mix with the common mass, should form a constitution of which the people would not be content, would they adopt it? And would they then not have it in their power, by following a course which has been restored to, on all similar occasions, to refuse or accept at pleasure? And if dissatisfied, reject it. And until they should so adopt it, we still have the constitution we have sworn to support; which must be the law of the land until it be legitimately supplied. But the gentleman says it is a happy feature in our constitution, that there is no amending clause attached to it. Here I differ with the gentleman—I believe all the states in the Union have amending clauses attached to their constitution, in some way, but Pennsylvania. The gentleman thinks he has found a happy parallel in the instance of Lycurgus; who made the Spartans swear to keep his laws inviolate, until his return to the City, when he went away with design never to return and starved himself to death. I ask, is the gentleman serious? Does he really compare our civilized state of society to the dark glimmerings of superstitious rights, and odious tyranny? If he be really serious, it is time he would know that ours is an age of rational freedom. The lights of experience and the regular and steady march towards perfection in self government, have put those doctrines, in the United States to rest forever. Here the gentleman recapitulates all the supposed defects of the constitution; and attempts to show what we suppose its defects to be its most shinning excellencies: says he, "the judiciary is all well—we have removed judges under our constitution; and we now have judges impeached, and a bare impeachment of a judge is punishment sufficient." What a mockery to say impeachment is punishment sufficient for a judge, be his crime what it may; for the gentleman does not qualify the expression. To meet the argument fairly, we should call to mind passing events. Here we have four Judges before the legislature, in some shape or other. One impeached before Senate. A Committee of this house preparing articles of impeachment against another; one other before a committee of investigation; and one on which the House have not taken order. Is there no difficulty here? The legislature are compelled to enter into this most wearisome and painful investigation to the neglect of other legislative business. The session must be unusually prolonged, and the desire of the members to adjourn makes it difficult to give even one of the Judges patient hearing, while the rest must necessarily get the go by. In addition to the ordinary expense of the legislature, the trials of Judges at this session, may cost, for aught I know, fifty thousand dollars. And will all this not justify us in looking out for a remedy? Did the tenure by which the judges hold their offices, expire at a fixed period, instead of being for life, gross indeed would their conduct have to be, if the people would not wait to the expiration of their term. Again, the gentleman says that justices of the peace are easily removed by the legislature. Take experience for your guide, and see what will be the result. Justices have been removed, it is true, under our constitution; but glaring must be their conduct, indeed, if they are removed. In general the cause is, the people complain, petition, the testimony is taken before a judge—the county put to an expense of perhaps one, two or three hundred dollars—the testimony sent on to the legislature, and nine times out of ten, there the matter ends. Members will not bend their minds sufficiently to the subject to understand it properly. It is out of the line of their ordinary duties. They will not go into a judicial investigation, with that care and patience which matters of the kind require. And the justice gets the go by, if he be not an outrageous offender: and even then, he is generally referred to the next legislature, and then neglected or acquitted. The gentleman says, "The present is an unpropitious time to agitate the question; we are at peace—the time is not as favorable as when the constitution was framed." Such arguments are astonishing. What! the time of war or political commotion the best to amend a constitution. No, Mr. Speaker, a time of peace and political quiet, is certainly the only safe time. The voice of reason can then be heard; when there are neither power to dread or faction to court or to fear. That the time is more propitious than at the close of the revolution, cannot be doubted. Now we have the lights of experience. The demonstration has been made, that republics can govern themselves. The sages who formed our constitution, had not experience to guide them. They had to follow the indigested systems of the Grecian and Roman Republics, together with the Monarchial institutions of Britain, from whence most of our jurisprudence comes. We have now for guides, all the constitutions of the different states, each rising in succession and improving on the defects of its predecessors. New-York, says the learned gentleman, is dissatisfied and unhappy under her new constitution. But on almost all occasions, New-York is held up as a model of perfection, by that gentleman. Her internal improvements; her grand canal; her thriving City; her increasing wealth, power and population, are cited as examples for Pennsylvania; and yet he says, if we pass this bill, it will paralize all our efforts at internal improvements. New-York has passed such a bill, and is great and thriving, Mr. Speaker, look at the consistency of such arguments and they vanish. The gentleman quotes the speech of Governor Clinton to prove that there the appointment of Justice of the peace, under the New-York constitution, is altoger wrong in that state. Here let us turn to another sister state, whose manners, policy, and habits assimilate more closely to our's, than perhaps any other state in the Union; and which has engrafted all the perfections of our constitution into hers, and left out the imperfections of ours. It is Ohio; and there the citizens are happy under their government; and there the people elect their justices of the peace.

But here the gentleman comes with his last high wrought figure—here are his words; "The constitution, if not dictated by inspiration, is certainly built in the foundation of immutable and eternal wisdom." Mr. Speaker, did our ancestors think their wisdom immutable—or that the wisdom of any set of men, ever was immutable? Their actions proved they did not think so of those who preceded them, or we would yet have groaned beneath the lash of British tyranny. They by their conduct, exploded the Kingly doctrine, that the political rights of posterity are to be bound by the acts of their predecessors.—As society progresses, human institutions must be accomodated to their changes. And admitting that our constitution was dictated by wisdom, the eternity of that wisdom's duration must cease, when human events, which were unforeseen occur. This bill has passed so far with great opposition—it has now arrived at its last stage. I have always wished a direct vote on it, which we are now about to have.—If it be negatived, I shall cheerfully acquiesce. If it passes I will be more gratified; as I think its provisions wise and politic.

THE PIRATES.

The Charleston Patriot of the 11th ultimo, gives the following letter from an officer of the U. States' Navy, embracing the particulars of a recent capture of pirates by the U. States' Steam Galliot *Sea Gull*. The account is confirmed by advices received at Charleston from Matanzas.

Key West, April 2.

By the arrival of the Sea Gull at this place I am pleased to have it in my power to communicate the capture on the 25th March, about 1½ degrees to the N. and E. of Matanzas, of a piratical schooner mounting four guns, supposed to have a complement of thirty men, by the boats of the Sea Gull, captain M'Iver, and the Br. frigate Dartmouth, after an action of about ten minutes. The schooner was discovered close on shore at anchor and the boats were immediately manned from both vessels. Upon nearing the Pirate they were fired upon; the crew of the boats cheering immediately returned the fire. The Pirates endeavored to make the shore in their boats and by swimming; but several were shot in the water, and the remainder pursued on shore; by which means 5 were killed and 19 made prisoners and the schr. burnt, after taking the wine out of her with which she was loaded. The Sea Gull has just landed her prisoners, 5 of them dreadfully wounded with sabre cuts; among them is the captain, who fought resolutely; he has five wounds. On the 25th, the day after the above affair, the boats fell in with, captured and burnt another small schooner, the crew of which were the identical men who murdered the crew of the American brig Betsey, (of Wiscasset,) the account of which excited so much just indignation throughout the country. The villains unhappily escaped to the mangrove bushes. The chief officer of the port (Villa Clara) where the piratical schooner was fitted out is among those taken. They state they had a privateer's commission, and deposited $600 in the hands of the governor or commander of the above place as security.

One of the pirates taken is one of those who was reprieved at Jamaica not long since, on account of saving the life of lieut. Habson. The Sea Gull has on board the figure head of a vessel which was found in the piratical schooner; report says it belonged to the ship Balize, a trader between Philadelphia and New-Orleans. I understand from the officers of the Sea Gull that the bodies of thirteen unfortunate creatures were found tied to trees on shore: what vessel they belonged to has not yet been ascertained from the pirates.

A fever of a malignant type prevails here; out of 101 inhabitants 43 are on the sick list. But roads are cutting in every direction which will no doubt conduce to the health of the place.

From the National Journal.

THE PIRATES.

The efforts of the government to destroy the banditti that have for several years infested the West India seas, appear at length to afford some prospect of success. These marauders, availing themselves of the innumerable positions with which those seas abound, for their secret haunts, have heretofore almost entirely eluded the vigilance of our cruisers. They have now, however, received a check. We gave yesterday the account of the capture and destruction of one horde; to-day we give another as important and as satisfactory.

The subjoined communication to the Navy Department, from Lieut. Comdt. *Sloat*, of the U. S. Schr. *Grampus*, with the accompanying papers, will be read with much interest. We trust the victory gained on the 5th of March is but the commencement of a series which will be continued until every pirate is swept from the ocean, and our citizens be again permitted to pursue their way on the high seas unmolested by desperadoes, whose object is not plunder only, but blood also.

The capture of the noted chief *Cofrecinas*, and the destruction of his vessel, in the habor of "Boca del Infierno," is considered a circumstance of the highest importance. This pirate chief had been for years the terror of the coast, and a rallying point for the pirates; and a large reward had been offered for his head by the government of Porto Rico. His capture is therefore looked upon, especially by the governments of Porto Rico, St. Croix, and St. Johns, as of the utmost consequence.

The civil and military authorities of the Island evinced the most friendly disposition towards our officers and men, and have adopted the most prompt measures for the trial of the prisoners who were delivered over to them.

OFFICIAL.

U S SCHOONER GRAMPUS,
St. Thomas, March 12, 1825

Sir—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Department, that having learned that several vessels had been robbed by pirates near Foxardo, and that two sloops of this place, and one of Santa Cruz, had been taken by them, and two of them were equipped and cruising as pirates, I attained two small sloops at this place, free of expense by the very cordial co-operation of his Excellency, Governor Von Scholten, of St Thomas, who promptly ordered the necessary documents to be issued, and imposed a temporary embargo, to prevent the transmission of intelligence to the pirates, which sloops I manned and armed under the command of Lts. Pendergrass and Wilson, for the purpose of examining all the small harbors of Crab Island, and the South of Porto Rico. We sailed on the first of March, and examined every place as far to the westward as Ponce, without success, although we got frequent information of them. We anchored at Ponce, on the evening of the 3d, and took our men and officers on board; the next morning at 10 o'clock, a sloop was seen off the harbor beating to the eastward, which was very confidently supposed to be one of those fitted out by the pirates. I again got one of the sloops and manned her under the command of Lieut. Pendergrass, accompanied by acting lieut. Magruder, Dr. Biddle, and Midshipman Stone, with twenty-three men, who sailed in pursuit the next day, at 3 o'clock.

They had the good fortune to fall in with her, in the harbour of "Boca del Infierno," which is very large, and has many hiding places, where an action commenced, which lasted forty-five minutes, when the pirates ran their sloop on shore, and jumped over board: two of them were found killed, and ten of those which escaped to the shore were taken by the Spanish soldiers five or six of whom were wounded, and amongst them, the famous piratical chief Cofresinas, who has long been the terror of the coast, and the rallying point of the pirates in this vicinity. As near as we can ascertain, he had fifteen or sixteen men on board, and was armed with one four pounder, and muskets, pistols, cutlasses and knives, for his men. The sloop was got off, and arrived safe, with our tender, at this place, last evening; and I am happy to add, that none of our people received any injury, and all have returned in good health notwithstanding their exposure to the sun and rain, for eleven days without the possibility of getting below. I have much pleasure in stating to you, that I received every assistance from the authorities of Ponce, whilst there, and that they showed every desire to promote the success of the expedition. I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter sent by them to Lieutenant Pendergrass, thanking him, the other officers and men, for the service rendered the country, in the capture of the Pirate.

The success of the enterprise, against skilful and cunning adversaries, is the best proof I can offer you of the good conduct of the officers and men engaged in it, and renders superfluous any eulogium from me.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. SLOAT.

Hon. SAM. L. SOUTHARD,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

The letter of Lieut. Sloat to the Secretary of the Navy, is accompanied by a letter from the authorities of the town of Ponce, in the island of Porto Rico, expressive of their thanks to the officers and crew of the sloop Dolphin,—a letter from Lieut. Sloat to the Captain General of Porto Rico, announcing the success of the expedition, and tendering testimony in the case of the Pirates,—the answer of the Captain General, in which he returns thanks for the services rendered by Lieut. Sloat, and urges him to continue them,—a letter from Lieut. Sloat to the Danish Governor of St. Thomas, acknowledging the assistance received from that officer in furnishing sloops for the expedition—a polite reply from Governor Van Scholten,—a note from Mr. Atkinson, announcing the capture on shore of the pirate chief, and twelve of his associates, "all desperately, if not mortally wounded,"—and a letter from Lieut. Sloat to the Secretary of the Navy, giving some further particulars respecting the result of the expedition.

Phil. Gazette.

The Editor of the New-York evening Post has received an account of the execution, at Porto Rico, of the eleven pirates taken by the Grampus. The chief, Cooprecenias, refused to be blindfolded, saying that he had murdered three or four hundred, and thought that by this time he ought to know how to die, and that he wished to see how they managed.

Foreign News.

From the Baltimore American.

We learn that the rumor of a secret treaty between Spain and Russia, the object of which has been presumed to be the reduction of the South American republics, has been disavowed in the St. Petersburgh Journal—the object of Stratford Canning's journey to that place still remains an unfathomable court mystery—it will be remembered this was supposed to have been a proposition made by England to join Russia in recognizing the independence of the Greeks. We still have accounts of the surrender of Patras, and by the most authentic intelligence which we have yet received the disturbance at Constantinople have not yet subsided—the following is the account:

"Letters from Leghorn state that Patras capitulated to the Greeks on the 5th of February. A French journal is to be published at Odessa.—The recent disturbances in Constantinople are said to have been excited by an attempt on the part of the government to reduce the janissaries to a more severe system of discipline. If persevered in, such measures may produce still more serious consequences."

The cause of this disturbance in Constantinople is stated to be an attempt on the part of the Grand Seignor to improve the discipline of his janissaries according to the European mode of tactics. Several Sheiks revolted, and thirty of the conspirators have been strangled—but so serious was the mutiny, that the Pacha of Scodra had received order to suspend his march against the Greeks and to encamp under the walls of Constantinople.

Accounts from Spain still represent that peninsula in a state of the direst distress—In Cordova there has been a riot—in Cuinca similar indications began to be made manifest, which were repressed only by the presence of the military—the same disturbances were created in Barcelona and Taragona. The Generals commanding at St Roque and Badajos state that not only the inhabitants but the troops likewise are revolting.

We find that the Catholic Association in Ireland was on the 19th of March last, formally dissolved; not by Parliamentary interference, but by a solemn and deliberate vote of that association itself.

Ferdinand is said to have ordered a new levy of 70,000 men between the age of 16 and 40, without having the means to arm and equip them. Renewed efforts were to be made to obtain a loan, in England, but success was considered doubtful. Meanwhile, the arrests and imprisonment of persons merely *suspected*, continued throughout Spain. A letter from Madrid of the 10th March says—"the prior of Magaleza, in the province of Estermadura, had scarcely reached his priory, when he imprisoned 34 inhabitants of a town which has not a population of 500 souls, and drove away 9 ecclesiastics. Persecution for political opinions was unknown here till the new dignitary arrived." All establishments for the instruction of youth, formed during the existence of the constitution, were to be suppressed, "their existence being incompatible with the system of ignorance and fanaticism, which the Jesuits are desirous should prevail among us."

BUYING OUT.—Harriette Wilson, whose Memoirs are now publishing in England, has written a letter to Mr. Ellice, a member of the British Parliament, in which she tells him that he is "quizzed most unmercifully" in the last volume, but if he will forward to her £200, she will not publish a word about him. She says that people are buying themselves so fast out of her book, that she has no time to attend to them, but that she should be sorry not to "give each a chance, if they choose to be out." Two noble dukes are among those who have bought out.—She says, "I get as much by a small book, as you will give me for taking you out, or more.—I attack no poor men, because they cannot help themselves." She tells Mr. E. that she has no time to write again, "as what with writing books and then altering them for those who buy out, I am done up—*frappe en mort.*"

London paper.

A Berlin Journal mentions two remarkable instances of lethargy. One is a young girl, who remained asleep 6 weeks, and the other a girl who slept during 451 days. Both were aroused by the application of Galvanism.

Religion.—The moral tendency and importance of the doctrines of Religion, may be illustrated by an application to men in every station of life—Neither rank nor condition, age nor sex, should neglect its salutary precepts—above all the poor and unfortunate classes of mankind should cling to it as their last and only hope.—Religion diffuses the same lustre through the moral, as the sun through the natural world. It cheers the children of adversity, when misfortunes assail and disappointments afflict them; wipes the tear from the eyes of the orphan, and conducts the devout and humble christian, whose life has been a series of toil, pain and trouble from the cradle to the grave, to regions where the weary rest, and sorrows are no more.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1825.

LA FAYETTE.

The committee appointed by the Citizens, Councils, and Volunteers of this City are making arrangements for the appropriate reception and entertainment of the "Nation's Guest," who is expected to arrive here between the 25th and 30th of the month.

La Fayette Committee.

[illegible] — Appointed at the meeting of citizens, August 9, 1824.
[illegible] — Appointed by Select Council.
[illegible] — Appointed by Com. Council.
[illegible] — Appointed by the 1st Battalion Pittsburgh Volunteers.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

THE citizens of Allegheny County, friendly to the Internal Improvement of the state, and who approve of the proposition to hold a Convention on the subject at Harrisburgh, in June or July next, are requested to meet at the Court House on WEDNESDAY next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to said Convention.

A CITIZEN.

May 6.

Canal Convention.—A meeting was to be held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, to decide on the expediency of holding a convention at Harrisburgh for the purpose of promoting Internal Improvement.

A meeting to appoint delegates to the proposed Harrisburgh Canal Convention, is to be held at Meadville on Tuesday next.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

It was generally supposed that, as the vote for "School" had been carried in both wards of this city, the Schoolmen elected under the general school law of last year were authorized and required to carry into effect the general school system contemplated in the 10th section of said act.

This, however, appears to have been a mistake, the establishment of *public schools* being restricted, by the terms of the act, to *boroughs* and *townships* only. The Schoolmen of this city have therefore nothing to do with the general school system, and intend to confine themselves to the duties imposed by that part of the act which relates to the education of poor children in the *wards, townships,* and *boroughs* of the state.

State Map.—A resolution passed at the last session of the Legislature, [illegible] to procure a copy of Melish's new and elegant *Map of Pennsylvania,* colored and mounted on rollers, at the low rate of ten dollars, which is but half the usual subscription price. Persons wishing to procure the Map, are to leave their names with the County Treasurer, who is to forward them to Harrisburgh, and when the Maps are received, to give public notice that they are ready for delivery.

James D. [illegible], representative in Congress from the counties of Tioga, Northampton, Wayne and Pike, has addressed a very long letter to his constituents, in explanation of the part he took in the Presidential contest, and in answer to the charges against him [illegible]. [illegible]

FLOUR.—News from Gibraltar, that Spain intended to open her ports for the reception of bread stuffs, has occasioned a considerable rise in the price of flour in our eastern cities. In Philadelphia, where it was selling at 5 dollars per barrel, it immediately rose to 6, at which price it is expected there will be a steady demand, as the stock on hand is generally small.

Gen. La Fayette reached New-Orleans on the 10th ult. "At midnight," says the paper of that day, "100 guns in the public square proclaimed that the good La Fayette was approaching our city."

The whole number of *looms* in the city of Philadelphia, is said to be *forty-five hundred.* An enumeration of those in the neighboring villages, would swell the total considerably. Only about twenty-one hundred of the weavers entered into the late combination to raise prices.—Most of them have since come to an understanding with their employers.

Phil. Gaz.

There will be *fifty-five million* bricks burned in this city this year,—one third more than last year. The price has advanced considerably. *Ibid.*

Nine of the ten houses which composed the little village of Elkridge-Landing, on the Patapsco, 7 miles west of Baltimore, were, on Friday night, destroyed by fire. This destruction was caused by the carelessness of a gentleman, who went into his own stable with a *lighted segar.* He had not taken out his horse, for which purpose he went in, when the flames expelled him, and the horse was burnt with the stable.

Phil. Gaz.

One dollar notes of the North Carolina State Bank altered into tens, and five dollar notes of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, converted into tens,—are in circulation in the south.

From the National Gazette.

In reading the memoirs of Madame de Genlis, we were struck with the subjoined account of her uncle. It has every [illegible].

"As soon as M. de Moutiers had attained his thirteenth year, his mother sent him off as *incorrigible* to America. This lad nevertheless turned out a distinguished character, equally eminent for his talents, his genius, his courage and his virtues. On his arrival in North America he made his escape, and concealed himself in Canada among the savages; he was not then fourteen. He made them understand that he was abandoned by his parents, and wished to live among them; they consented, on the condition that he would undergo the operation of *tattooing,* that is to say, that he should suffer the whole of his body to be painted in their fashion with the juice of herbs—a very painful operation, which he sustained with a courage which delighted the savages. He had a prodigious memory and a vigorous constitution; very soon he acquired their language, and excelled in all their exercises. In order to retain what he had learnt, (for he had been an admirable scholar for his age, and gained all the prizes in his class,) he used to trace daily on the barks of trees passages of Latin and French poetry, and geometrical figures. He had formed a great collection of these pieces of bark, which he preserved with the utmost care: he acquired the highest respect among the savages, and before the age of twenty, he was elected their chief by unanimous proclamation. The savages declared war on the Spaniards. My uncle taught them improved modes of warfare, and under his command they gained advantages over the Spaniards which astonished the latter, who were surprised to find such extraordinary talents in a chief of savages. They proposed peace: my uncle was sent to negotiate: and he completed the astonishment of the Spaniards, by speaking to them in Latin. They put some questions to this singular savage; and touched with his narrative, and charmed with the genius he displayed, they offered to attach him to the Spanish service, to which he consented, on condition of their making peace with the savages.—When the peace was concluded, he made his escape and passed into the service of Spain, where he conducted himself so honorably, that he made a rich marriage, and in ten or twelve years he was appointed Governor of Louisiana. He bought some fine plantations, purchased a splendid library, and lived there perfectly happy. Afterwards he made a voyage to France, where he found that his cruel mother no longer existed. It was then at the Palais Royal, where he came almost every day to dine with me: he had a grave and melancholy air: his talents were great, and his conversation of the highest interest.—Besides the extraordinary things he had witnessed, he had read extensively,* and his memory was astonishing. The serpents painted by the savages upon his legs might be seen through his silk stockings, so deeply were they engraved. He showed me his breast, which was covered in the same manner with large painted flowers, of which the colors were very vivid. I felt great admiration and tenderness for this singular and excellent person. He answered all my questions briefly, but with exceeding mildness. I have never known any one who said so much in so few words. He had preserved a tender remembrance of the savages, and even of their way of life. He told me one thing which surprised me: he said that the generality of travellers, who have spoken of the savages in detail, have (in spite of a little aggravation) estimated their character tolerably well: and though perfectly ignorant of their language, they have made them speak pretty nearly as they actually do. "The reason is plain," added my uncle; "if we judged the Europeans from their professions and their outward show, we should be much mistaken; but there is no deception in judging of savages: their gestures, features and actions, express what they are and what they feel." Yet in spite of my uncle's remark, as metaphysical ideas are not represented in this manner, a great many of the speeches which travellers attribute to savages must necessarily be ridiculous. My uncle gave me a short notice on the savages, which he wrote at my request, and I inserted it six or seven years after in my *Annals of Virtue,* acknowledging the author from whom I received it.—This part of the work on its appearance was much spoken of: and the only fault found with it was, that it was not longer.—I did not change a single word in it. His manner of writing is very remarkable for a man who had been exiled from infancy, and who had passed fifteen years among the savages. My mother made always a third party in these conversations, and as she led them, I was generally obliged to be no more than a listener. I had thus an admirable opportunity for informing myself with certainty of many curious things of which the knowledge would have been most useful in the prosecution of my favorite study—the human heart; but I regret that I profited but superficially by the occasion. Nevertheless as I am about to publish in a few months a collection of novels, I shall write one called *The European Savage,* in which I shall insert all my uncle told me, and the rest I shall entirely supply from my own imagination."†

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* In the Latin, French and Spanish authors.

† I have never had time to write this novel, which might have been made very striking.

Susquehanna Steam Boat.—The boat which has been building at Baltimore for the purpose of determining the practicability or impracticability of navigating the Susquehanna by steam, was launched some time ago, and the engine was put into her last week. Her draught of water, we understand, is sixteen inches, which will be considerably increased when the boiler is filled, and necessaries put on board. If our information on this point be correct, it is to be apprehended that the boat will not be found suited to the navigation of that part of the river for which it was intended. It is the opinion of experienced pilots that during a great part of the year the state of the water will not permit the passage of a vessel of more than fourteen inches draught. A boat which when new requires sixteen inches, will require eighteen or twenty when the ooze, the water, and the weight of her engine have produced the effects which are to be expected from their combined influence. Experience is pretty uniform as to the operation of these causes on boats constructed of wood, and it is not to be expected that the present one will prove an exception.—We are therefore rather sceptical as to the success of the Baltimoreans, and believe it will be reserved for the citizens of York to exhibit the first example of steam navigation on the Susquehannah's rapid tide.

The stock for building a steam boat at this place, on the plan proposed by Messrs. [illegible] Gardner and Webb and J. Elgar, has with the exception of two or three shares, been subscribed chiefly in this borough. The boat is to be constructed of sheet iron of suitable thickness, and the steam will be generated, by means of coal, in a boiler peculiarly adapted to the consumption of that kind of fuel, and which will combine safety with economy, while it occupies less space, and is lighter than those now in use.

York Recorder.

Enterprise and Commerce of the West.—To give our readers some idea of the growing commerce of Lake Erie, we will advert to the fact, that, in addition to the steam-boat now on the Lake, a fine vessel of about 350 tons, there are now building for the navigation of the Lake [illegible]. [illegible] will be out on the first opening of navigation next spring. [illegible] between Pittsburgh and Erie [illegible]. When this arrangement is completed, we may expect to see the merchants and others from the west of the Allegheny and Ohio [illegible] to New-York, forsake their former expensive and circuitous route over the mountains to Philadelphia, for the more convenient and comfortable one by the way of Lake Erie to Buffalo, whence the canal packet boat or the stage will speedily convey them to Albany. The journey between the two last mentioned places can be performed, in the summer, in three days, and from Albany to New-York, by steam-boat, the passage is now made in 15 hours.

Buffalo Jour.

A [illegible] of the name of Butler, residing at Hamburg, has lately invented a new organ instrument, by means of which [illegible], and which has the effect of [illegible] the pain of the patient, by a simultaneous pressure, which accompanies the operation.

An Edinburgh paper, at the suggestion of a [illegible], recommends a mode of extinguishing fire, by blowing it out with carbonic acid gas, with engines constructed for that purpose, instead of pouring water upon it.

It was rumored that the King intended to pass over to Ireland, which, if true, was expected to lead to a concession of the Catholic claims. Six persons had been apprehended at Montrose, charged with firing through the window of a public house, killing two men, and stabbing another who attempted to escape.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly for the Gazette.)

Articles.	per	$ cts.	$ cts.	Remarks.
ASHES, pot	lb.	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl, scaults	—	5 a	6	—
Axes	doz.	14 a	16	plenty
Bacon	lb.		5	—
Butter, in kegs	—	8 a	10	—
Coal	bush.		[illegible]	—
Candles	lb.		9	—
Copperas	—	4 a	4½	no further dem.
Cheese	—	5½ a	6	—
Cordage, &c.	—		7	little wanted
Cotton	—		9	scarce
Feathers	—	[illegible] a	30	no further dem.
Flour	bbl.		[illegible]	—
Grain, wheat	bush.		50	in demand
barley	—		50	—
rye	—		30	—
corn	—		17	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box		[illegible]	plenty
10 by 12	—	11 75 a	[illegible]	—
12 by 18	—		[illegible]	—
bottles, porter	gross		[illegible]	—
[illegible]	—		[illegible]	—
— do	—		[illegible]	—
— do	—		[illegible]	—
pot	—		[illegible]	—
Gunpowder	keg	[illegible] a	[illegible]	—
Hemp	ton		[illegible]	—
Hides, Spanish	lb.	16 a	21	in demand
green	—		[illegible]	—
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	—
rolled	—	105 a	110	plenty
sheet	cwt.		11	—
pig-metal	ton	33 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt.	8 a	10	plenty
[illegible] iron	lb.		[illegible]	very dem.
Lead, [illegible]	—	7½ a	8	scarce
bar	—		8	—
Shot, all sizes	—	8 a	10	—
Leather, sole	—	25	[illegible]	very dem.
Lard	—		6	—
Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	—		7	—
8d	—		7½	—
6d	—		8	—
4d	—	9 a	10	—
other	—	5 a	7½	dull
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 50 a	3 75	plenty
No. 2	—	3 [illegible] a	3 25	—
No. 3	—	2 90 a	2 75	—
letter	—	3 [illegible]		—
crown wrap.	—	1 25 a	1 35	in demand
medium do.	—	2 [illegible]		—
Pork	lb.		3	—
Potatoes	bush.		25	—
Sugar, N. O.	lb.	10 a	11	plenty
country	—			scarce
Salt	[illegible]	2 [illegible] a	2 25	plenty
Soap	lb.	5 a	6	—
[illegible] no. 14, 16	doz.	6 a	7	—
Spades and Shovels	—	9		—
Tobacco, Kegs. Ky.	lb.	3½ a	6	—
leaf	—	4 a	5	—
Tallow, rendered	—		6	—
rough	—	4½ a	6	—
Wax, bees	—		20	in demand
Wool hats	doz.	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gall.		25	scarce
new	—	19 a	20	—
Yarn, Pittsburgh Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb.		37½	—
No. 1 Sheetings	yd.		17	considerable
2 do	—		16½	by piece.
[illegible] Cotton Goods,				
5-4 Plaids, No. 1	yd.		17	
No. 2	—		16½	
4-4 Checks			19	
3-4 Stripes			16½	

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

April 30. S. B. *Herald,* from Louisville.
May 4. S. B. *[illegible],* do.

DEPARTED.

May 2. S. B. *[illegible],* for Louisville.

Concert.

WM. P. NORTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that his next Concert will take place on Wednesday evening, May 11, at Mr. Denniston's Ball Room.

PART 1.

Overture to Henry IV.	Full Orchestra.	Martini.
Grand Voluntary.	Organ & Flute.	——
Duett.	Two Flutes.	——
Knight Errant—Variations by Norton.	Flute.	——
Grand March in [illegible].	Full Orchestra.	Walch.
Duett—All's Well.	[illegible]	Braham.
Solo—Variations.	Violin.	——
Grand Trio.	Duo Pia. & Guit.	Norton.
Solo—Variations.	Flute.	Norton.
Grand March & Rondo.	Full Orchestra.	Martini.

PART 2.

Overture to Lodoiska.	Full Orchestra.	——
Tyrolean Waltz—Variations.	Organ & Flute.	——
Concertante.	Clarinet.	Norton.
Trio—Away with Melancholy—Variations.	Duo Pia. & Guit.	——
Duett.	Two Flutes.	——
Auld Lang Syne—Variations.	Piano & Flute.	——
Solo.	[illegible]	Norton.
Solo.	Clarinet.	Norton.
Mozart's Favorite Waltz.	Full Orchestra.	——
Blue Bells of Scotland—Variations.	Clarinet.	Norton.
Grand March and Rondo.	Full Orchestra.	——

TICKETS 50 cents—To be had at the Bookstore of Eichbaum & Johnston, and at the Hotels of Messrs. Ramsey and Denniston.

Concert to commence precisely at ½ past 7 o'clock.

May 6, 1825.

THE NATION'S GUEST.

WM. SAVORY

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has engraved an elegant

Masonic & Military Badge,

CONTAINING A CORRECT

LIKENESS OF LA FAYETTE,

To be worn in procession, and can be had at the stores of Boggs & Wrenshall, Eichbaum & Johnston, and Harris & Stockton.

May 6, 1825—3t.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

John Patterson,
Late Clerk to Commissioners.

Moon township, May 6, 1825.

FURS, &C.

Beaver, Muskrat, Rackoon,

AND

BEAR SKINS,

FOR SALE BY

R. Lindell & Co.

May 6, 1825—3t.

WOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase a quantity of

Common and half-blood Wool,

well washed on the sheep's back, for which they will pay one half cash, the other half in goods of their own manufacture. They have on hand, at the [illegible] Woollen Manufactory, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Steubenville Road,

BROAD CLOTHS,

Blue, black, and mixed Cassinetts,

Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Andw. & John Murphy.

May 6, 1825—3t.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at their Warehouse, on Tuesday the 10th inst. precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M. on business of importance.

Geo. G. Wright,
Secretary.

May 6, 1825—1t.

Monongahela Bridge.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, Treasurer, and Clerk of the company for erection of a Bridge across the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the toll-house, on Monday, the 6th of June, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

May 6—7t.

PROPOSALS,

IN writing will be received by the subscribers until the first day of June next, for keeping that part of the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike Road in repair lying in Allegheny county, for three years. Proposals to be offered for no less than one mile nor more than five miles. Contractors to find materials for keeping the road in repair, with the privilege of procuring the same that the company now has, to give approved security for their agreements and subject to the superintendance of the company.

Robert Stewart,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Thos. Chalfant.

May 6, 1825—4t.

LOST,

ON Thursday, the 28th ult. in Virgin Alley, near Liberty street,

A double-cased Silver Watch,

made in London, with the printed watch-mark of Samuel Robinson in the outer case. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said Watch to the subscriber, near Mr. [illegible]'s saddle-shop.

Alexander Gray.

Pittsburgh, May 6, 1825.

Lake Erie Steam Boat,

SUPERIOR,

[illegible], Jr. MASTER.

WILL leave Buffalo, for Detroit, on the 20th instant, and her time will be continued between those places regularly, during the season, leaving each respectively on the following days, to wit:—

From Buffalo at 9 A.M.	*From Detroit at 4 P.M.*
April 20, 29.	April 25.
May 7, 16, 25.	May 3, 11, 20, 30.
June 4, 13, 21, 29.	June 8, 17, 25.
July 8, 16, 25.	July 4, 12, 20, 29.
Aug. 2, 10, 19, 27.	Aug. 6, 15, 23, 31.
Sept. 5, 14, 23.	Sept. 9, 19, 27.
Oct. 1, 10, 19, 28.	Oct. 5, 14, 24.
Nov.	Nov. 1.

Passengers will be received at Erie, Grand River, Cleveland and Sandusky, as usual. The engine having been put in complete order, it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the regular sailing of the Boat.—The price of passage has also been reduced, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Buffalo, April 12, 1825.—[1665-3t]

DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED

The Practice of Medicine,

In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his office, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825.

SALT-WORKS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale his

FARM AND SALT-WORKS,

IN Harrison county, Ohio, which is equal to any in the state. In payment he will receive the principal part in Goods. For particulars inquire of [illegible], Pittsburgh, or the subscriber, on the premises.

A. Farquhar.

April 29, 1825—3t.

Improved Mode of Drawing,

Secured by letters patent, under seal of the U.S.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF LOTTERIES, in conformity with the Act of Assembly, present to the public, the

FOURTH SCHEME

OF THE

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

The Drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in ONE DAY. The scheme and mode of awarding the Prizes being on an highly improved plan.

SCHEME.

1	prize	of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	do.	of	10,000	is	10,000
1	do.	of	5,000	is	5,000
5	prizes	of	1,000	is	5,000
4	do.	of	500	is	2,000
20	do.	of	100	is	2,000
30	do.	of	50	is	1,500
50	do.	of	20	is	1,000
200	do.	of	10	is	2,000
300	do.	of	5	is	1,500
10,000	do.	of	2	is	20,000
10,612 Prizes					$70,000

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

20,000 Tickets **$70,000**

Every prize payable in Cash sixty days after the Drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Mode of Drawing.

The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 each, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in this lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars, that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will each be entitled to a $2 prize.

☞The odd Nos. are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞The even Nos. are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞A ticket drawing a superior prize in this Lottery, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

JAS. L. HAWKINS,
NATHL. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. B. RINGGOLD,
Commissioners.

Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	62

The drawing of this Lottery, will positively take place on the 18th day of May, 1825.

TICKETS & SHARES

In a variety of numbers, for sale at

CONINE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

No. 52, Market St. near the Centre Market,
BALTIMORE.

☞All Tickets in the above Lottery, sold at CONINE'S, are signed by the Commissioners, and shares countersigned, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for all prizes they shall draw.

☞Orders from any part of the United States will meet with the most strict attention, if addressed to W. G. CONINE, Baltimore.

April 15, 1825—3t.

Poetry.

THE MIND.

Oh! magic of the Mind, whose might,
Can make the desert heavenly fair,
And fill with forms divinely bright
The dreary vacancy of air,
And speed the soul from clime to clime,
Though stormy oceans roll in vain,
And bid the restless wheels of Time
Roll backward to their goal again.

The riches that the mind bestows,
Outshine the purple's proudest dye,
And pale the brightest gold that glows
Beneath the Indian's burning sky!
The Mind can dull the deepest smart,
And smooth the bed of suffering,
And, 'midst the winter of the heart,
Can renovate a second spring.

Then let me joy, whate'er betide,
In that uncounted treasury,
Nor grieve to see the step of pride,
In purple trappings sweeping by;
Nor murmur if my fate shut out
The gaudy world's tumultuous din!
He recks not of the world without,
Who feels he bears a world within!

From the National Advocate.

WINE.

They say there's mirth and bliss in wine,
And joys that feast the soul—
That dreams of all that is divine
Are centred in the bowl:
Are these things so? They are: but know,
Such mirth is like a shattered reed—
Such bliss shall pass away—
Such dreams are all a dream indeed,
That has not long to stay.

They say that wine doth strengthen love,
And make the heart as bold and free
As lion is in palm-tree grove,
That meets the tiger valiantly:
Are these things so? They are: but know,
Such love is empty as the wind—
Such valor of all judgment free—
Such boldness rude and unrefined—
Are efforts of insanity!

They say that wine doth murder care,
Or hide it in the wine or grave—
Doth frighten hence the fiend despair,
And make the coward brave:
Are these things so? They are: but know,
Despair's a vaunting bobadil—
The coward only thus is brave—
The wine that thus can sorrow kill,
Does hide it in the grave!!

Miscellany.

From an English paper.

Approaching Golden Age.—Yes, steam is the great pledge of what we are, and what we shall be, and the earnest of all our brightest dreams being fulfilled. Who, twenty years ago, could have surmised that we might be expedited, in the *annus mirabilis* now elapsing, from Iron-gate Wharf to Devil a Point at Calais, by means of a cauldron of boiling water?—What is the sailing of a witch through the air in a sieve, or winds tied up in bags by Lapland conjurers, to this? Who is ignorant that one piece of Mr. Perkins's steam artillery would destroy, in one hour, more men than were assembled in the plains of Waterloo, and that some dozens would be sufficient, in one day, to depopulate the globe? Who again can be ignorant of the *Steam Washing Company*, and the interesting squabbles which have resulted from an indelicate collision of male and female nightcaps? It is but lately that we have had the pleasure of observing an advertisement of Lieutenant Johnson, undertaking to convey any of His Majesty's liege subjects, by steam, to India, in five-and-twenty days; and we have no doubt that in time, by means of the same process, that they may be able to pay a bathing visit to the Ganges, stopping to lunch with Mahommed Pacha by the way, and be safely returned either to Tooley street or Bond street, as it may happen, in the short course of one eventful week. Have we not steam mail-coaches *about* to start for Liverpool and Manchester, and why should we doubt the possibility of having aerial mail-coaches, buoyed up by gas, and directed by steam? Indeed, the every-day phenomena which one meets with in the street, and which scarcely attract our notice, are proofs of the perfectability of man. Even in the economy of the toilet, the line of our progress towards perfection is, to use a *lady's phrase* much in vogue, "very pronounced." We have glass eyes, cork legs, and most excellent noses supplied upon the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms; indestructible teeth; stays for man or woman, "to remedy any deformity;" and oil of Macassar to make the hair grow in bald places, just as dew operates upon a barren soil. The very genius of commerce is becoming classical and learned. Eye, ear, and corn curers, are respectively opthalmists, aurists, and chiropodists. We have barbers' oils called *Kalydor*, and an immodest book, *Kallygonomia*. Our streets are filled with Panoramas, Cosmoramas, Dioramas, Eidouranions, Panharmonicons, and Heptaplasiesoptrons. A gardening summary is an arboration; and a boy's school, where the master is ignorant of English, a classical seminary: a girl's school is a finishing establishment. How admirably adapted are these said establishments for the purpose of universal improvement, on the part of future mothers and their offspring! The young ladies are taught a little smattering of French, a little smattering of Italian, to waltz, to draw a little, and to strum on the piano a little. The morals are not thought of, but then the dentist comes regularly. There is no provision against a *faux paux* on entering the marriage state; but a false step on entering a carriage is sedulously averted. If they do not learn to speak the vulgar tongue, they speak fine English; they "perambulate," they do not walk; they "compose poetry;" they disdain prose; they "work fine work," not plain; they are in *dishabille*, which means that when their relations call they find them squalid and indolent.—Who, on looking at these nurseries of future men, can doubt that the reign of perfectability is on the very threshold? What an immense progress in the diffusion of that heaven-born sentiment, philanthropy, may be every day remarked in the advertisements of newspapers! Nothing can exceed the instances of pure generosity which they exhibit. What noble disinterestedness in the assistance of every kind offered to those in want! What praiseworthy hospitality in the lodging-keepers! What splendid liberality in the offers of money-lenders! What disregard of self in the retail tradesman, who offers his goods 50 per cent. under prime cost?—Who, while reading these things, can doubt that the wolf has already begun his future operation of dandling the kid, and that the lion and the lamb are lying down together! In short, it is quite evident, that there is little or no vice left either in man or horse, &c.

MURIATIC ACID IN THE STOMACH.

The annals of Philosophy contain a valuable notice from Mr. Children on the chemical nature of the acid found in the human stomach. The distressing disorder of the digestive function, termed *dyspepsia*, has been commonly ascribed to the prevalence of acetous acid in the stomach; but for the purpose of determining the point, and consequently for administering such antidotes as the improved state of medical science might suggest, Doctor Prout last year made some experiments on the acid ejected from the stomach, and found it to be the muriatic acid, and not the acetous. Mr. Children says—"An acquaintance of mine, who occasionally suffers severely from dyspepsia, and was somewhat sceptical as to Dr. Prout's conclusions, lately requested me to examine the fluid ejected from his stomach during a violent dyspeptic paroxysm the day before, with the view of ascertaining the nature of the free acid it contained. The fluid which had been thrown from the stomach in the morning fasting, when filtered, perfectly clear and nearly colorless: it gave a decided red tint to lutmus paper. I distilled about six ounces of it almost to dryness, at a gentle heat, receiving the product in three separate equal portions. One half of each portion was treated with nitrate of silver. The first had no effect on litmus paper, and scarcely gave the slightest cloud with the test. The second became slightly clouded by the test. The third portion reddened the paper strongly, and produced an abundant dense cloud, when I dropped into it the nitrate of silver, and a pretty copious precipitate collected at the bottom of the tube. The remaining half on the third portion was evaporated by a gentle heat to about half a fluid drachm. The precipitate which a drop of it placed on a slip of glass, occasioned with a drop of nitrate of silver, was insoluble in nitric acid, and perfectly soluble in ammonia; another drop, similarly treated with muriate of barytes, gave no precipitate nor cloud. The remainder was neutralized with pure ammonia, farther evaporated, and poured on a slip of glass, when it afforded a multitude of well-defined crystals of muriate of ammonia. The presence of free muriatic acid in the fluid ejected from the stomach, and consequently Doctor Prout's conclusions, seem thus to be fully confirmed by the preceding experiments." Hence we have the means pointed out of greatly mitigating, if not actually removing, the distressing complaints of this class by the agency of the alkalies.

Specimens of the Sublime. We were last week favored with two poems from the same author; one of them "Written to in Corrage the settlement of the Hollon purchace;" the other, "A Small Compasition on the battle of lake Champlane." Our limits will not allow us to give the poems entire; we can only make a short extract from each. After exhorting our young men "to pull up stakes," and push to the west, our author says:—

Near the Buffalo we will mak a stand
there is a good country of good land
all thing we'll have at our hand
when we git on hollon purchace.
our Children then will sing and say
blessed be that happy day
our parents bro't us hear to stay
to spend our lives and marre wives
and eat roast pigs with fork and knives
and liv on hollon purchace.
O wonderful is nater's plan
Salt and wining made for man! &c.

In the second poem our author thus emphatically calls upon "the people" to cherish the widows and orphans of those who fell on "Champlane."

there is one thing mor to relate, those widdows bare in mind
whose husbonds bled and died for us, to them we must be kind
Naver se their Children want for bred wile we have enoff in store,
for their poore parent is ded and gone and cant help them no more.

We can assure the "lovers of good" fun, that the poems entire are equally as good as these short extracts; and should they ever be found in type, would well pay for a perusal. *Northern Spectator.*

Anecdote of Burns.—On a visit to a certain seaport town in this country, Burns entered into a warm discussion on religious topics, with a person named Andrew Turner, who was famed for Deistical principles, and what John Bunyan would have denominated an "ill-favored" countenance. The poet was worsted in the argument, at which he felt nettled, and vented his spleen in the following impromptu.—*English paper.*

It happened once upon a time,
The de'il got stuff to mak' a swine,
And laid it in a corner;
But after that he changed his plan,
An' made it something like a man,
An' ca'd it ANDREW TURNER.

TEAS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the following TEAS, imported by them from Canton, just received, and all of very *superior quality*

30 chests Gunpowder Tea,
100 half chests do. do.
160 10 catty boxes do. do.
40 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes of 2lb. Canister Tea,
44 chests Imperial do.
115 half chests do. do.
150 10 catty boxes do. do.
50 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes 2 lb. Canister do.
400 chests Young Hyson do.
100 chests Hyson Skin do.

Simon Gratz & Brothers.
Philadelphia, April 21, 1825—[28—1mo]

The Steam Boat Indiana.

IS now undergoing a thorough repair, under the superintendance of Capt. J. B. ESTES, who has spaired no pains in constructing state rooms for the convenience of gentlemen travelling with their families. The main Cabin is extremely well calculated for the comfort of her passengers, being uncommonly wide, well ventilated and lighted. Her after or ladies' Cabin, is also very roomy and convenient for Ladies.

On the part of the Master and crew there will be no pains spared to render comfort and convenience to the passengers.

She draws a remarkably light draft of water, and will be in readiness to leave this for Louisville on the 10th May.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Duncan & Forsyth*, or to the Master, on board.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1825.—3t

Six Cents Reward

ABSCONDED from the house of William James, living in Nottingham township, Washington county, on the 18th inst. an indented apprentice to the shoemaking business, named JAMES C GRIFFEE, between the age of sixteen and seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, fair complexion, and light hair. He had on when he went away, a pair of green pantaloons, snuff brown waistcoat, and a brown wamus. The above Reward will be given but no charges, to any person who will bring him to me, or lodge him in any gaol so that I can get him again. Take Notice, that I do forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice, as I am determined to put the law in force against them.

Lewis James.

April 29, 1825.—3*

Regimental Orders.

THE 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will parade for drill, viz:—The first Battalion, on *Wednesday* the 18th and the second Battalion, on *Thursday*, the 19th of May next, at such time and place as the respective Majors may appoint.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

Captains *E. F Pratt, Henry Beares*, and *John Cochran*, will compose the Court of Appeal for the first Battalion, and will meet at the house of Samuel Bryson, on Scotch-Hill, on the first Monday of June next, at 11 o'clock, A M.

Captains *John Sheriff, J M'Curdy*, and *J A Armstrong*, will compose the Court of Appeal for the second Battalion, and will meet at the house of George Beale, on the same day and hour.

By order of Col. Arthurs

S. Jones, Adjt.

April 29—3t.

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825.—tf.

WANTED,

Three or Four Journeymen TAILORS.

☞ None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

To be Rented,

That very large and commodious BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
Wood Street

April 1—3mo.

FOR ST. LOUIS,

The Steam Boat Phœnix,

BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.
Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.
Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t.]

EKIN & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS,
SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS,
Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE to the north-east corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low-priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash;

April 9—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line OF MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening —one running by way of Reading and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

A. S. T. MOUNTAIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED his Office from Fourth, to his residence in Liberty street, between St Clair street and Cecil's alley.

April 8 —1m.

BOARDING.

THREE or four persons will be accommodated with genteel BOARDING, by applying to J Davis, Second Street, between the Post-Office and Mr. Davis', Baker.

Joseph Davis.

April 22, 1825 —3t.

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D 1824. By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit, to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending*, $130 *per annum.*

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THE SUBSCRIBER has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

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Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, to the North east corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made, by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

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N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS. Fullers and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distilles, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

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SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
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Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
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Whitewashing,		37½ per room,

Roughcasting don in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses, and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavern-keepers*, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

⁂ *Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil*, of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Poetry.

THE MIND.

Oh! magic of the Mind, whose might,
Can make the desert heavenly fair,
And fill with forms divinely bright
The dreary vacancy of air,
And speed the soul from clime to clime,
Though stormy oceans roll in vain,
And bid the restless wheels of Time
Roll backward to their goal again.

The riches that the mind bestows,
Outshine the purple's proudest dye,
And pale the brightest gold that glows
Beneath the Indian's burning sky!
The Mind can dull the deepest smart,
And smooth the bed of suffering,
And, midst the winter of the heart,
Can renovate a second spring.

Then let me joy, whate'er betide,
In that uncounted treasury,
Nor grieve to see the step of pride,
In purple trappings sweeping by;
Nor murmur if my fate shut out
The gaudy world's tumultuous din!
He recks not of the world without,
Who feels he bears a world within!

From the National Advocate.

WINE.

They say there's mirth and bliss in wine,
And joys that feast the soul—
That dreams of all that is divine
Are centred in the bowl:
Are these things so? They are: but know,
Such mirth is like a shattered reed—
Such bliss shall pass away—
Such dreams are all a dream indeed,
That has not long to stay.

They say that wine doth strengthen love,
And make the heart as bold and free
As lion is in palm-tree grove,
That meets the tiger valiantly:
Are these things so? They are: but know,
Such love is empty as the wind—
Such valor of all judgment free—
Such boldness rude and unrefined—
Are efforts of insanity!

They say that wine doth murder care,
Or hide it in the wise or grave—
Doth frighten hence the fiend despair,
And make the coward brave:
Are these things so? They are: but know,
Despair's a vaunting bobadil—
The coward only thus is brave—
The wine that thus can sorrow kill,
Does hide it in the grave!!

Miscellany.

From an English paper.

Approaching Golden Age.—Yes, steam is the great pledge of what we are, and what we shall be, and the earnest of all our brightest dreams being fulfilled. Who, twenty years ago, could have surmised that we might be expedited, in the *annus mirabilis* now elapsing, from Iron-gate Wharf to Devil a Point at Calais, by means of a cauldron of boiling water?—What is the sailing of a witch through the air in a sieve, or winds tied up in bags by Lapland conjurers, to this? Who is ignorant that one piece of Mr. Perkins's steam artillery would destroy, in one hour, more men than were assembled in the plains of Waterloo, and that some dozens would be sufficient, in one day, to depopulate the globe? Who again can be ignorant of the *Steam Washing Company*, and the interesting squabbles which have resulted from an indelicate collision of male and female nightcaps? It is but lately that we have had the pleasure of observing an advertisement of Lieutenant Johnson, undertaking to convey any of His Majesty's liege subjects, by steam, to India, in five-and-twenty days; and we have no doubt that in time, by means of the same process, that they may be able to pay a bathing visit to the Ganges, stopping to lunch with Mahommed Pacha by the way, and be safely returned either to Tooley street or Bond street, as it may happen, in the short course of one eventful week. Have we not steam mail-coaches *about* to start for Liverpool and Manchester, and why should we doubt the possibility of having aerial mail-coaches, buoyed up by gas, and directed by steam? Indeed, the every-day phenomena which one meets with in the street, and which scarcely attract our notice, are proofs of the perfectability of man. Even in the economy of the toilet, the line of our progress towards perfection is, to use a *lady's phrase* much in vogue, "very pronounced." We have glass eyes, cork legs, and most excellent noses supplied upon the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms; indestructible teeth; stays for man or woman, "to remedy any deformity;" and oil of Macassar to make the hair grow in bald places, just as dew operates upon a barren soil. The very genius of commerce is becoming classical and learned. Eye, ear, and corn curers, are respectively opthalmists, aurists, and chiropodists. We have barbers' oils called *Kalydor*, and an immodest book, *Kallygonomia*. Our streets are filled with Panoramas, Cosmoramas, Dioramas, Eidouranions, Panharmonicons, and Heptaplasiesoptrons. A gardening summary is an arboration; and a boy's school, where the master is ignorant of English, a classical seminary: a girl's school is a finishing establishment. How admirably adapted are these said establishments for the purpose of universal improvement, on the part of future mothers and their offspring! The young ladies are taught a little smattering of French, a little smattering of Italian, to waltz, to draw a little, and to strum on the piano a little. The morals are not thought of, but then the dentist comes regularly. There is no provision against a *faux paux* on entering the marriage state; but a false step on entering a carriage is sedulously averted. If they do not learn to speak the vulgar tongue, they speak fine English; they "perambulate," they do not walk; they "compose poetry;" they disdain prose; they "work fine work," not plain; they are in *dishabille*, which means that when their relations call they find them squalid and indolent.—Who, on looking at these nurseries of future men, can doubt that the reign of perfectability is on the very threshold? What an immense progress in the diffusion of that heaven-born sentiment, philanthropy, may be every day remarked in the advertisements of newspapers! Nothing can exceed the instances of pure generosity which they exhibit. What noble disinterestedness in the assistance of every kind offered to those in want! What praiseworthy hospitality in the lodging-keepers! What splendid liberality in the offers of money-lenders! What disregard of self in the retail tradesman, who offers his goods 50 per cent. under prime cost?—Who, while reading these things, can doubt that the wolf has already begun his future operation of dandling the kid, and that the lion and the lamb are lying down together! In short, it is quite evident, that there is little or no vice left either in man or horse, &c.

MURIATIC ACID IN THE STOMACH.

The annals of Philosophy contain a valuable notice from Mr. Children on the chemical nature of the acid found in the human stomach. The distressing disorder of the digestive function, termed *dyspepsia*, has been commonly ascribed to the prevalence of acetous acid in the stomach; but for the purpose of determining the point, and consequently for administering such antidotes as the improved state of medical science might suggest, Doctor Prout last year made some experiments on the acid ejected from the stomach, and found it to be the muriatic acid, and not the acetous. Mr. Children says—"An acquaintance of mine, who occasionally suffers severely from dyspepsia, and was somewhat sceptical as to Dr. Prout's conclusions, lately requested me to examine the fluid ejected from his stomach during a violent dyspeptic paroxysm the day before, with the view of ascertaining the nature of the free acid it contained. The fluid which had been thrown from the stomach in the morning fasting, when filtered, perfectly clear and nearly colorless: it gave a decided red tint to litmus paper. I distilled about six ounces of it almost to dryness, at a gentle heat, receiving the product in three separate equal portions. One half of each portion was treated with nitrate of silver. The first had no effect on litmus paper, and scarcely gave the slightest cloud with the test. The second became slightly clouded by the test. The third portion reddened the paper strongly, and produced an abundant dense cloud, when I dropped into it the nitrate of silver, and a pretty copious precipitate collected at the bottom of the tube. The remaining half on the third portion was evaporated by a gentle heat to about half a fluid drachm. The precipitate which a drop of it placed on a slip of glass, occasioned with a drop of nitrate of silver, was insoluble in nitric acid, and perfectly soluble in ammonia; another drop, similarly treated with muriate of barytes, gave no precipitate nor cloud. The remainder was neutralized with pure ammonia, farther evaporated, and poured on a slip of glass, when it afforded a multitude of well-defined crystals of muriate of ammonia. The presence of free muriatic acid in the fluid ejected from the stomach, and consequently Doctor Prout's conclusions, seem thus to be fully confirmed by the preceding experiments." Hence we have the means pointed out of greatly mitigating, if not actually removing, the distressing complaints of this class by the agency of the alkalies.

Specimens of the Sublime. We were last week favored with two poems from the same author; one of them "Written to in Corrage the settlement of the Hollon purchace;" the other, "A Small Compasition on the battle of lake Champlane." Our limits will not allow us to give the poems entire; we can only make a short extract from each. After exhorting our young men "to pull up stakes," and push to the west, our author says:—

Near the Buffalo we will mak a stand
there is a good country of good land
all thing we'll have at ou hand
when we git on hollon purchace.
our Children then will sing and say
blesed be that happy day
our parents bro't us hear to stay
to spend our lives and marre wives
and eat roast pigs with fork and knives
and liv on hollon purchace.
O wonderful is nater's plan
Salt and wining made for man! &c.

In the second poem our author thus emphatically calls upon "the people" to cherish the widows and orphans of those who fell on "Champlane."

there is one thing mor to relate, those widdows bare in mind
whose husbonds bled and died for us, to them we must be kind
Naver se their Children want for bred wile we have enoff in store,
for their poore parent is ded and gone and cant help them no more.

We can assure the "lovers of good" fun, that the poems entire are equally as good as these short extracts; and should they ever be found in type, would well pay for a perusal. *Northern Spectator.*

Anecdote of Burns.—On a visit to a certain seaport town in this country, Burns entered into a warm discussion on religious topics, with a person named Andrew Turner, who was famed for Deistical principles, and what John Bunyan would have denominated an "ill-favored" countenance. The poet was worsted in the argument, at which he felt nettled, and vented his spleen in the following impromptu.—*English paper.*

It happened once upon a time,
The de'il got stuff to mak' a swine,
And laid it in a corner;
But after that he changed his plan,
An' made it something like a man,
An' ca'd it ANDREW TURNER.

TEAS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the following TEAS, imported by them from Canton, just received, and all of very *superior quality*

30 chests Gunpowder Tea,		
100 half chests	do.	do.
160 10 catty boxes do.		do.
40 5 catty boxes do.		do.
10 boxes of 2lb. Canister Tea,		
44 chests Imperial		do.
115 half chests do.		do.
150 10 catty boxes do.		do.
50 5 catty boxes do.		do.
10 boxes 2 lb. Canister		do.
400 chests Young Hyson		do.
100 chests Hyson Skin		do.

Simon Gratz & Brothers.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1825.—[28—1mo]

The Steam Boat Indiana.

IS now undergoing a thorough repair, under the superintendance of Capt. J. B ESTES, who has spaired no pains in constructing state rooms for the convenience of gentlemen travelling with their families. The main Cabin is extremely well calculated for the comfort of her passengers, being uncommonly wide, well ventilated and lighted. Her after or ladies' Cabin, is also very roomy and convenient for Ladies.

On the part of the Master and crew there will be no pains spared to render comfort and convenience to the passengers.

She draws a remarkably light draft of water, and will be in readiness to leave this for Louisville on the 10th May.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Duncan & Forsyth*, or to the Master, on board.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1825.—3t

Six Cents Reward

ABSCONDED from the house of William James, living in Nottingham township, Washington county, on the 18th inst. an indented apprentice to the shoemaking business, named JAMES C GRIFFEE, between the age of sixteen and seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, fair complexion, and light hair. He had on when he went away, a pair of green pantaloons, snuff brown waistcoat, and a brown wamus. The above Reward will be given but no charges, to any person who will bring him to me, or lodge him in any gaol so that I can get him again. Take Notice, that I do forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice, as I am determined to put the law in force against them.

Lewis James.

April 29, 1825.—3*

Regimental Orders.

THE 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will parade for drill, viz:—The first Battalion, on *Wednesday* the 18th and the second Battalion, on *Thursday*, the 19th of May next, at such time and place as the respective Majors may appoint.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

Captains *E. F Pratt, Henry Beares,* and *John Cochran*, will compose the Court of Appeal for the first Battalion, and will meet at the house of Samuel Byson, on Scotch Hill, on the first Monday of June next, at 11 o'clock, A M

Captains *John Sheriff, J M'Curdy,* and *J A Armstrong*, will compose the Court of Appeal for the second Battalion, and will meet at the house of George Beale, on the same day and hour.

By order of Col. Arthurs

S. Jones, Adjt.

April 29—3t.

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825.—tf.

WANTED,

Three or Four Journeymen TAILORS.

☞None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

To be Rented,

That very large and commodious BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
Wood Street

April 1—3mo.

FOR ST. LOUIS,

The Steam Boat Phœnix,

BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.
Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t.]

EKIN & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50	hhds.	SUGAR,
50	bbls.	MOLASSES,
30	"	MACKAREL,
50	boxes	TIN PLATES,

A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS,
SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS,
Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE to the north-east corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low-priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash;

April 9—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line OF MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening —one running by way of Reading and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

A. S. T. MOUNTAIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED his Office from Fourth, to his residence in Liberty street, between St Clair street and Cecil's alley.

April 8 —1m.

BOARDING.

THREE or four persons will be accommodated with genteel BOARDING, by applying to J Davis, Second Street, between the Post Office and Mr. Davis', Baker.

Joseph Davis.

April 22, 1825 —3t.

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D 1824 By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit, to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending*, $130 *per annum*.

April 1, 1825.—1y.

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W. Forward.

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N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

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Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS Fullers and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distilles, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

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Robert Rodgers.

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Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room,

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses, and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavern-keepers*, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

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☞*Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

⁂*Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil*, of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.